P & O

WHISKY IS 10 YEARS OLD.

Drink no Inferior BLEND.

OF ALL DEALERS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,214—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDA, APRIL 3, 1901.



Milkmaid

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	6th April
* CALEDONIA	7568	E. H. Gordon	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne.	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5277	T. Leigh	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7568	E. H. Gordon	4th May
* ARABIA	7973	J. L. Parfitt	11th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	18th "
* ORIENTAL	5264	J. F. Jephson	25th "
M.L. ARABIA	7973	J. L. Parfitt	1st June
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	8th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. P. Jephson	15th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	22nd "
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	29th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere or Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 27th March, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID,

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bollen	4,149	1st May, 1901.
* IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st June 1901.

* She will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 337-8.	Rs. 155.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
F. FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6,643	on 15th April 1901.
TRIESTE	A. Miris	8085	in May 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 539-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,190	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE transship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	C. Mateovich	2,968	23rd April 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1901.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.



WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS, BOMBAY.

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { England and the Continent.

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { America and Australia.

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office) Liverpool, Marseilles, Port Said, and Cape Town.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.



GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & [illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, 5th April, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on TUESDAY, the 9th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY, the 4th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bender Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, MOZAMBIQUE, IBO, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 17th April.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MERKARA, 3,099 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 10th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd April 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRUNDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ANNAM	6,208	Sellier	11th Apr., 1901.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Solmitz	9th May, 1901.
INDUS	6,557	Duchateau	6th June 1901.

NOTICE.

THE S. S. "INDUS" will NOT CALL at Bombay Eastward BOUND owing to the strike of Dock Labourers at Marseilles having Delayed her DEPARTURE thence some FIVE DAYS.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th April 1901
" DOM. BALDUINO.	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th May, 1901

BOMBAY TO VENICE DIRECT.

CALLING AT ALEXANDRIA AND BRINDISI.

	Tons.	Captains
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2353	26th April, 1901. S. Anfosso

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single.	Return Tickets			
	Tickets, 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	985	1,028-8	1,100
2nd "	357-8	536	577-8	603	660
3rd "	165	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S.S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th April, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

GENUINE FIRST CLASS HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES

MAY BE HAD AT THE HOMŒOPATHIC POOR DISPENSARY. MANGALORE, P. O. KANKANADY.

Mother Tinctures, Powders and High Dilutions
Schussler's Tissue Remedies,
all at 1 1-2 anna per dram.
Externals, pills and low dilutions
at 1 1-4 anna per dram.
A box of the 30 principal medicines
Rs. 2-12-0.
Manual of Homœopathy, Rs. 3-4-0.
Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W Scawabe, As. 8.
Homœopathic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemistry, by J. B. Chapman, M.D., Rs. 4.

THE SOLERI-BELLOTTI SPECIFICS
at Annas 4 per tube.
A box of the 33 Specifics, Rs. 7.
A small trial box of the 16 Principal Remedies, Rs. 2-8
Guide for the same Re. 1.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

N.B.—All the profits go to upkeep of the Leper Asylum and the Hospital.



REFRIGIRATORS, ICE BOXES.

KENT'S WELL-KNOWN LONDN MANUFACTURES.

KENT'S ECONOMICAL ICE BOX with glaz Earthenware Tank and Tub, 16" by 13", Rs. 50.

KENT'S BACHELOR'S REFRIGERATOR th Water Tank and Ice Compartment. Lock and Key, 26" by 20", Rs. 120.

KENT'S PORTABLE ICE CHEST, Box Shaq with double lid. In four, sizes, 22", 27", 33", and 45", Rs. 70 to Rs. 140.

KENT'S PATENT VENTILATED REFRIGRATOR, Box Shape with single lid, 3 sizes, 22", Rs. 108; 27", Rs. 120; and 3, Rs. 162.

KENT'S COLONIAL VENTILATED REFRIERATOR, Box Shape, single lid, 3 sizes, 20", Rs. 66; 26", Rs. 96; and 31 Rs. 120.

KENT'S MESS OR CLUB CABINET REFRIERATOR, fitted with Water Tank and lined with Patent Metal, standing on astors. Height 51" by 24" by 20" Rs. 260.

TRAVELLER'S ICE BOXES, 11" to 17", Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 30.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULA. POONA.

BETTER THAN WORCESERSHIRE SAUCE.

SEND FOR PEACOCK BRAND.

TAPP SAUCE

AND 40 VARIETES OF

CHUTNEY, JELLIES. PICKLES. PRESERVES ETC.

THE BEST STUFF MANUFATURED ONLY BY

THE INDIAN CHUTNEY MFG. CO.

36, CHURCH GATE ST., FORT, BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE & ETAIL.

CAKES:

WEDDING CAKES,
BIRTHDAY & CHRISTENING CAKES

OF MAGNIFICENT DESIGNS AND DECORATIONS AT REASONABLE PRICES.

CAKES:

SMALL CAKES, PASTIES, CHOCOLATS, SWEETS, &c., &c.,

MANUFACTURED DAILY ON THE PREMISES BY COMPETENT EUROPEANS.

ICES.

DELICIOUS ICE CREAMS:
TWO KINDS DAILY.

ORDERS for the above respectfully solicited.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS for Cakes, Confectioneries, Oilman Stores, Wines, &c., receive the persona attention of the Proprietor.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

83 and 85, MEDOWS STREET, and at RAMPART ROAD, Opposite Watson's Hotel.
TELEPHONE NO. 42.

PRICE LIST OF

CIGARETTES.

MANUFACTURID BY THE

DOUBLE ANCHOR SOCIETY OF ADEN.

THE CIGARETTES are manufacured of EXTRA FLOWERS, AROMATIC, MILD and FULL FLAVOURED.

REAL YENIDJEH TURKISH TOBACCO,

they are guaranteed hand made by expert European Cigarette Makers.
On trial they will be found superior to many other Brands sold locally at double the price.

LARGE SIZES.		Rs.	A.	SMALL SIZES,		Rs.	A.
ROYAL	per 100	4	12	ROYAL	per 100	3	12
EXTRA	"	3	12	EXTRA	"	3	0
IMPERIAL	"	2	12	IMPERIAL	"	2	8
EXTRA FINE GOLD TIPPED	per 50	2	12	FINE	"	2	4
				PRINCESS	"	1	8

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

V. FUCILE & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, BELOW BOMBAY CLUB,
BOMBAY.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.
JULES ROBINS O. P.
COURVOISIERS
AUSTRALIAN
ILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.
THOS DUNKIN'S.
&c. &c. &c.

WHISKIES.
ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.
WATSON'S CLUB.
GILBEY'S PROVOST.,
" SPEY ROYAL.
DAWSON'S PERFECTION.
UAM VAR.
MATHER'S 3 Stars.
&c. &c. &c]

WINES.
SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, HOCK, CLARET, BURGUNDY, LIQUEURS.
FROM
THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS.
W & A GILBEY, J & C WHITE
HEIDSIECK & Co E & F CAN ORS
LO, SICARD, BRETON & HOARD,
&c. &c. &c.

CLEARANCE SALE.

UNPARALLELED OPPORTUNITY FOR CYCLISTS.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD., are offering FOR SALE the following "PREMIER" CYCLES at GREAT REDUCTIONS to clear their entire Stock.

GENTLEMEN'S

		List Cash Price. Rs.	Clearance Price. Rs.
5	Popular Premiers	250	187
1	Model "Premier" Road Racer.	265	200
9	Model "S" Premier Roadsters	270	208
1	Model "P" Premier Roadster	330	247
2	Model "O" Premier Road Racers..	330	247
3	Premier Path Racers	330	247
3	Premier "Kohinoor"	335	251
1	Polo-Premier	360	270
3	Premier "Royals"	360	270
4	Duplex Premiers	450	337

LADIES'

6	Kangaroo Premiers	235	176
5	Popular Premiers	265	200
6	Model "H" Premiers	270	208
3	Model "G" Premiers	335	251
8	Kohinoor Premiers	335	251
4	Royal Premiers	360	270

All machines fitted with the Latest Dunlop Tyres.
All machines are up to date.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS." Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3½ in., Rs. 27-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-4

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25 at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE PASTEUR GERM FILTER.

A SIMPLE AND EFFECTIVE PRECAUTION AGAINST ENTERIC (TYPHOID) FEVER, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, AND ALL DISEASES COMMUNICATED THROUGH WATER.

INVESTIGATIONS have recently been made in the Research Laboratory of the Royal Colleges of Physicians (Lond.) and Surgeons (Eng.), and in the Public Health Laboratory of the University of Edinburgh, into the action of every known class of filter on the British market and their joint results, confirming previous other investigations by the highest continental authorities, are that :—

(a) The PASTEUR FILTER is the only filter proved to prevent the communication of water-borne disease ;

(b) The large majority of filters, including every one hitherto made in England, are absolutely useless for the purpose ; and

(c) Wherever they were examined on this point, they proved to be liable to increase the danger, making good water bad, and bad water worse.

THE PASTEUR FILTER.

M. PASTEUR states that he has authorized the association of his name with this Filter, invented and tested in his laboratory, because of his knowledge of its scientific and sanitary value ; but that such association with any other filter is simply an abuse of his name, made without his authority and against his wish.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—HEATLY GRESHAM, LIMITED, Engineers, CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY AGENTS :—H. S. SMITH & Co.,
BAKEHOUSE LANE

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

THE VARIOUS ESTABLISHMENTS of this Company, in Bombay and Poona, will be closed on Friday, the 5th instant, being GOOD FRIDAY.

WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.

FOR FOUR NIGHTS ONLY.

April 15th, 16th, 18th, and 19th.

Box plan at SOUNDY & Co.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay has under Section 36 (b) of the Municipal Act, III of 1888, FIXED the HOLDING of the FIRST MEETING of the New Corporation for 3 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 11th April, 1901, in the Municipal Office.

The business for disposal is as follows:—

1. Appointment of President for 1901-1902.
2. Appointment of eight members of the Standing Committee.
3. (a) Letter from Mr. Dinsha Edulji Wacha—Resigning his seat on the Joint Schools Committee.
(b) Appointment of a member of the Committee.
4. (a) Letter from the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust—Requesting that steps be taken to elect a Trustee in place of Mr. A. G. Viegas who has ceased to be a Councillor.
(b) Appointment of a Trustee to the City Improvement Trust.
5. Letter from the Commissioner—Reporting the assumption of charge as Executive Health Officer by Dr. J. A. Turner on 23rd February, 1901.
6. Letter from the Commissioner—Requesting the Corporation to authorize him to incur all necessary expenditure in defending the suit filed against the Corporation by the Tramway Company and in respect of matters relating to the question of purchase.
7. Letter from Mr. Nanabhai N. Katrak—Requesting approval to his absence from the Corporation from May to December, 1901.
8. Letter from the Commissioner—Requesting sanction to a plot of ground belonging to the City Improvement Trust at Apollo Bandar Road being exchanged for a plot of Municipal land at junction of Apollo Bandar Road and Colaba Causeway.
9. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding copy of the Health Officer's Report for the fourth Quarter of 1900.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee:—

10. Recommending sanction to the construction of a cart-road from Vehar to the Tulsi Dam at a cost of Rs 36,757.
11. Forwarding, for information, Commissioner's letter reporting the letting out of the recently acquired property at Fergusson Road.
12. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 1,441-2-6 to meet an excess in the grant for the Public Health Department, Printing, &c.
13. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 1,300 to meet an excess in the grant for the Public Health Department, Surface Drain-cleaning, Labour.
14. Recommending sanction to the payment to Mr. Santo Crimp of 15 guineas for advising the Municipality on the question of water taps.
15. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding Government Resolution, General Department, on City Improvement Trust's Scheme II—Street Scheme from Carnac Bridge to Queen's Road.
16. Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding for decision a correspondence with Government on the subject of the Municipal grant for the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital.
17. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding a monthly Return of Sick treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Arthur Road for February, 1901.

Resolution of the Standing Committee:—

18. Forwarding a memorandum from the Commissioner regarding the expenditure incurred on Plague operations from the 1st April to the 31st December 1900.
19. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 1,200 to meet an excess in the grant to the Executive Engineer's Department, II Drainage and Miscellaneous Drainage, 2 Stores.
20. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 7,111 to meet an excess in the grant for the Executive Engineer's Department, II Drainage, B Maintenance of Love Grove Pumping Station, 3 Repairs to Machinery, 4 Contingencies and Stores, 7 Water supply, Water plus rent of meters.
21. Recommending sanction to the appropriation of Rs. 10,000 from savings to meet an excess in the grant for roads and streets in Agripada and elsewhere.
22. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 1,079 to meet an excess in the grant for the Executive Engineer's Department, III Water Works, I Establishment and Labour, overtime and temporary labour.
23. Letter from the Commissioner—Requesting sanction to the laying of a pipe drain along Belvedere Hill Road.
24. Letter from the Commissioner—Requesting sanction to permission being granted for the construction of a Septic Tank at the Victoria Swimming Bath.
25. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding a statement of assessment of properties for the Quarter ending the 31st December, 1900.
26. Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding Reports from the Divisional Health Officers for the Quarter ending the 31st December, 1900.
27. Letter from the Commissioner—Requesting sanction to the cost of the work of remodelling the sanitary arrangements at premises No. 31, Kala Chowki Road, being recovered by instalments in two years.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee:—

28. Forwarding papers regarding the cost incurred in preparing amendments of the Municipal Act with the recommendation that the matter be left to the Commissioner for arrangement by a compromise.
29. Recommending sanction to the signing of certain expenditure not separately provided for in the Budget for 1901-1902.
30. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 6,500 for meeting an excess in the grant for Commission and Contingencies for town Duty Collection G. I. P. Railway.
31. Recommending sanction to the purchase of a plot of ground at Ramalwadi.
32. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 600 for water charges on account of Sankli Tank Fire Brigade Station.
33. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 900 for cost of Dr. J. A. Turner's first class passage to India.
34. Letter from the Commissioner—Requesting approval to the expenses incurred in remodelling the sanitary arrangements at premises Nos. 35—3?, First Pathan Street, being recovered by instalments.
35. Letter from the Commissioner—Requesting approval to the expenses on the sanitary fittings at premises Nos. 280—282, Bhandari Street, being recovered by instalments.
36. Letter from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee—Forwarding excerpts from the Proceedings of the Committee's meeting held on the 13th March, 1901.
37. Letter from the Commissioner—Reporting the number of Bicyles and Tricycles taxed and the amount of tax levied during the Quarter ending the 31st December, 1900.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

38. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 5,778-1-5 to meet a further excess in the grant for commission and contingencies, Town Duty Collection, Port Trust.
39. Forwarding Government Resolution, General Department, sanctioning one year's furlough to the Municipal Commissioner from the 4th May, 1901.
40. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 17 for the cost of printing a statement.
41. Letter from the Municipal Secretary—Reporting the Budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee up to March, 1901.
42. Memorandum from the Municipal Secretary—Submitting a Return showing attendance of Councillors at Meetings of the Corporation, of the Standing Committee, and of other Committees and Sub-Committees, and the changes which have taken place in the constitution of the Corporation and the Standing Committee during the year ending the 31st March, 1901.
43. Government letter General Department—Forwarding a copy Government Resolution on the Budget Estimates of the City Improvement Trust for 1901-1902.
44. Government Letter, Political Department—Intimating that the Address of condolence to His Majesty the King and Emperor from the Corporation on the death of Her late Majesty the Queen-Empress Victoria, enclosed in a silver casket will be transmitted to the proper quarter.
45. Memorandum from the Municipal Secretary—Forwarding a statement for the Quarter ending the 31st March, 1901 of Committees who have not submitted their reports to the Corporation for disposal.
46. Government Letter, General Department—Replying to Corporation's letter relative to the improvement of insanitary houses under the Epidemic Diseases Act.
47. Letter from the Commissioner—Submitting an offer from Sir Dinsha Manockjee Petit, Bart., to give to the Municipality a plot of land with a cash donation of Rs. 25,000 for the erection and maintenance of a permanent Epidemic Diseases Hospital.
48. Report of the Committee appointed to consider and report on the question of the conversion of Municipal land at Tank Street into a garden for recreation purposes.
49. Report of the Committee of the Corporation as to the advisability of having a Municipal Establishment for the collection of Town duties.
50. Report of the Committee of the Corporation in regard to construction of railway overbridges.
51. Re-appointment of Committees of the Corporation.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

52. From the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, C.I.E., to be seconded by Sir Bhalchandra K. Bhatawadekar, Kt. and supported by Mr. R. M. Sayani,—For appointing Mr. Dinsha E. Wacha to be President of the Corporation for 1901-1902.
53. (a) From Sir Bhalchadra K. Bhatawadekar, Kt.,—Proposing the appointment of Mr. Sundernath D. Khote as a member of the Joint Schools Committee.
(b) From Mr. George Lund—Proposing as above.
54. From Mr. Jafferbhai Rahimtoola—For requesting the Commissioner to report in what respects Bombay Act II of 1899 should be amended.
55. From Mr. Dinsha B. Master—For obtaining information in regard to improvement of Government and Port Trust buildings under the Epidemic Diseases Act.
56. From Mr. Manmohandas Ramji—For obtaining information as to why a building at the Hanging Gardens, Malabar Hill was erected and pulled down.
57. From Mr. Khurshedji N. Wadia—For requesting the Commissioner to state what truth there is in the complaint made in the Municipal Journal under the heading of "An Irregularity in Municipal Contracts."
58. From Mr. Khurshedji N. Wadia—For requesting the Commissioner to make suggestions for the ammendment of the Municipal Act to prevent malpractices and frauds at Ward Elections in future.
59. From Mr K M Shroff—For requesting the Commissioner to report what changes should be made and what additional powers should be provided in the Municipal Act to prevent malpractices at Ward Elections.
60. From Mr. Hormusji S. Vakil—For reqesting the Commissioner to place before the Corporation the opinion of Counsel with the case laid as to water taxation, and to state what reduction had been made in the taxation on water supplied by meter measurement.
61. From Mr. Kaikhosro N. Kabraji—For requesting the Commissioner not to allow the construction of shops on ground floors used for dwelling purposes.
62. From Mr. K E Dadachanji—For requesting the Commissioner to report, whether any and what rules are framed in regard to water fittings under Section 274 (2) of the Municipal Act.

M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary,
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 2nd April, 1901.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.

At the SIR J. J. SCHOOL of ARTS, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

Last 5 days of the Exhibition, open from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M.

WEDNESDAY 3rd, April.

Admission further REDUCED to 4 ANNAS.

Exhibitors may have their Pictures by sending to the Exhibition Rooms on 4th, 5th and 6th April, 1901.

NOTICE.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LD., will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 5th and 6th instant, and on MONDAY the 8th instant, these days being holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

PROCLAMATION FOR SALE.

SECTION 284 OF THE CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE OF TRAVANCORE.

CIVIL SUIT No. 196 OF 1075.

On the file of the District Court of Quilon in Travancore.

C. M. P. No. 90 OF 1076.

On the file of the District Court of Quilon in Travancore.

Plaintiff..................The DEWAN of Travancore.

VERSUS.

Defendants ......The Travancore Paper Mills Co. (Ld).

WHEREAS the Defendants above named have failed to satisfy the DECREE passed against them on the 29th day of Chingom 1076, 13th day of September, 1900, in Civil Suit No. 196 of 1075 in favour of the Plaintiff above named for fanams 1905985 3-4 (Br. Rupees 237506-12-0) it is hereby notified that if the Defendants do not satisfy the said Decree by depositing the Decree amount in Court or in any other manner the hypothecated properties named below will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION on FRIDAY the 1st Methunom 1076, 14th June, 1901, at Punaloor (the spot where the properties are situated) and on three successive days from Monday the 4th Mithunom 1076, 17th June 1901, in the District Court house at Quilon and that the Sale will be of the right, title and interest of the Defendants to the properties described below.

By Order.
S. NEVES,
Shiristadar.

14th Munoni 1076, 27th March, 1901.

SHEDULE put in by the Sirkar Vakil S. RAMASWAMY SASTRIA on behalf of the Sirkar Plaintiff in O. S. No. 196 of 1075 on the file of the Quilon District Court.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Nedungayam Poonalore in the Kunnatur Taluq, Quilon District, bounded on the North by the River Kulleda and on the South East and West by Forest and containing on the whole by admeasurement eighty-three British statute acres or thereabouts together with the Paper Mill Factory, Bungalows, storerooms, Godowns, out-houses and all other Buildings and Trees now being and standing thereon and together with all fixtures, steam engines, Boilers, fixed and moveable machinery of every description including Turbiner machinery plant, stores, manufactured paper, chemicals, raw materials for making paper, house and office furniture, office books and other things in or upon or about the said premises and being appurtenant or belonging to the said Paper Mill premises or in anywise connected therewith.

S. RAMASWAMI SASTRI,
Sirkar Vakil.

6th December, 1900.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P M on Thursday, the 15th day of April, 1901, for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING for the different Municipal Hospitals from the 1st May, 1901, to 30th April, 1902

2 Samples of Clothing can be seen at the Office of the Undersigned.

3. Form of Contract, &c.. may, on payment of Rs. 2, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

4 Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 to be paid into the office of the Undersigned in cash or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

5. A further payment to make the total Deposit equal to 10 per cent on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

6. With each Tender samples of Clothing proposed to be supplied should be submitted by the Tenderer.

7. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner.

W. E. WAITE,
Chief Accountant, Municipality.
Chief Accountant's Office, Bombay, 2nd April, 1901.

FOR SALE.

STEAM LAUNCH "VERAVAL" FOR SALE

THE said LAUNCH can now be seen at BOMBAY, BORI BANDAR, Offers and inquiries may be addressed to

Mr. SHARIFF SALE MAHAMMAD,
Veraval, Junagadh State.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

MARTELLS *** BRANDY (Silver Label) at Rs. 52 Per Doz., is equal to many higher priced Liqueur Brandies.

AGENT
B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.
(Special Rates to Hospitals, Clubs and Messes.

HUNTLY & CLUB BLEND WHISKIES.

FIRST CLASS BRANDS,

MODERATELY PRICED.

Of all Dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are invited towards the above Fund. Subscribers are requested to send in their amounts either direct to the BANK OF BOMBAY where an account has been opened, or to the Undersigned, at No. 21-27 Hornby Row, Fort, Receipts will be acknowledged.

JEHANGIR BOMANJI PETIT,
For Self and Co-Secretaries.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANTS.
Up-Country Orders carefully and promptly executed.

☞ PLEASE NOTE:—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS us as below, because there are others trading under the name of Madon.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET,
BOMBAY.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD BOMBAY.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithograph-ing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

CHRISTENING MUGS IN SILVER—A large Stock of Designs to select from. Inscriptions neatly engraved.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs and Cattle. Per bottle, R8.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road.

ASQUITH & LORD, Opposite Clock Tower.—Soft Matt Shirts, Colored and White for Rs. 24. Stiff Cuffs. White Dress Shirts, Extra Stiff fronts, 6 for Rs. 30. Four-fold Linen Collars, all Shapes, Rs. per doz. Fine Wool Sleeping Suits, Rs. 10-8.

HAMS, HAMS, HAMS, first class ENGLISH HAMS Ex. s.s. "Sobraon" March 16th and February 23rd at SPECIAL PRICE 10 Annas per lb. Apply COOVERJEE CAWASJEE DUBASH, 8th Military Square Lane.

SAVING of 12½ per cent. by becoming an annual Member of RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Bombay Art Photographic Saloon, for the year 1, simply by paying Rs. 5. For Tickets and further particulars please apply to the MANAGER.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only trustworthy, respectable, sober and honest SERVANTS of all denominations are SUPPLIED by B. STEPHENS & Co. 22 Church Gate Street.

WANTED.—EXPERIENCED BUTLER in the mofussil for a District Officer, will be expected to travel with camp. Thorough knowledge of English speaking, reading, writing indispensable. First class references required. Pay Rs. 30. Apply enclosing original references (which will be returned) to "DISTRICT OFFICER," care of "Bombay Gazette."

MRS. GEO. O'BRIEN'S BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, 161, DHURRUMTOLLA St., Calcutta.—VISITORS to Calcutta will find every Home Comfort and Convenience at the above Boarding Establishment, which is centrally situated. Terms moderate.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 31 Queen's Street, Glasgow, This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

ELECTRIC BELLS and TELEPHONE, BATTERIES and ACCESSORIES, Stock in large variety by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Sons, Alvares & Co, and other Manufacturers. For rates &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B. Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work under assumed names.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO LET, at Matheran, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW. Another at Malabar Hill, facing the sea. Apply to JAFFERBHAI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA, Manager to H. H. AGA KHAN'S Estate, Jail Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price Rs. 5, with postage 5-1. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL. 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

HORSE'S FOOD,

Mixed Rs. 5 per cwt.

ALSO GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned food can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2,
BOMBAY.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cure	50	24	15
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,
As used by the Champion in all his matches.
Can be had from
John Roberts & Co.
BOMBAY.

BEYOND ANY INTERFERENCE.

NO competition, however keen, can stop the onward rush of VAFIADIS and Co's Cigarettes. Many are the happenings to some Cigarette makers that make alluring promises and have enticing pictures, but all of no avail for they fail to fulfil their promises.

VAFIADIS & CO'S CIGARETTES

have been on the market so long that they are everywhere received with full confidence and apparent enthusiasm. The fact that they continue to hold their high position and maintain their remarkable prestige is due solely to the INHERENT QUALITY OF THE CIGARETTE ITSELF.

Any number of Cigarette makers have exerted their might and money to displace Vafiadis Cigarettes from the great affections of the High class Traders of India, the United Kingdom, the Continent and the Far East, and their other constituents throughout the Globe such as Clubs, Messes, Fashionable Hotels, Leading Stores and Tobacconists, but

NO CIGARETTE HAS SUCCEEDED.

On the contrary the SALE of their OWN CIGARETTES has been continually on the increase, for it does not confine itself to being patronised only by old friends, but is always sought for and holds new ones on its onward march.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

(OF CAIRO, EGYPT)

LOCAL DEPOT.—20TH ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.

105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES AND GERMAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUWKRANT IN TINS.
BISMARCK AND IMPERIAL HERRINGS IN TOMATO AND MUSHROOM SAUCE.

ABSINTHE (PERNOD FILS).	MASTICA CHIO, Rs. 2-8 Per Bot.
KUMMEL.	DUC DE MARSAT (dry) CHAMPAGNE.
MANDARINO (LIQUEUR).	ASTI SPUMANTE (SPARKLING).
ANISETTE (BRIZARD & ROGERS).	FRENCH VERMOUTH (NOILLY PRAT).
KIRSCHENWASSER.	ITALIAN VERMOUTH (TORINO).
CREMES & LIQUEURS ASSORTED.	MALAGA, BARBERA & other WINES.

ITALIAN RICE; MACARONI & VERMECELLI ASSORTED; LENTILS and SPILT PEAS; WALNUTS, HAZELNUTS, ALMONDS, MALAGA RAISINS FRESH STOCK.
MANGOES AFFONSA & FERNANDINA preserved in Syrup.
ATTENTION is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET thoroughly genuine article.
Only Rs. 10 per dozen quarts.

SMOKE ONLY

LIVIERATO & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

		Rs.	a.			Rs.	a.
General Kitchener	per 100	4	0	India	per 100	2	8
Sarah Bernhardt Gold Tipped	„	4	0	Extra No. 1	„	2	4
Queen Olga extra „ „	„	4	0	Extra No, 2 Gold tipped	„	2	0
Imperial	„	4	0	Extra No. 2	„	1	12
Star	„	3	0	Extra No. 3	„	1	8
Aromatic	„	2	12	Extra popular	„	1	0
Queen Olga Gold tipped No. 1	„	2	8				

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY MAIL.

LIVIERATO & CO.,

75, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHOLERA! CHOLERA! CHOLERA!

If you are satisfied with Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, you will be equally satisfied with Batliwalla & Co.'s CHOLEROL, *The only Remedy* for *Cholera.* It is as efficacious in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills are in Malarial Fevers, &c.

True extracts out of numerous testimonials of Batliwalla & Co.'s Cholerol.

H. Barrett, Engineer Kaiser-i-Hind Mill:—Batliwala & Co.'s "Cholerol" gave relief at once and proved successful in all cases of choleric symptoms.—Dr. Bezonji Naorojji, L. M. and S: Batliwala & Co.'s *Cholerol* is a sure and safe remedy for Cholera.—Dr. Nowroji Burjorji Lam, L. M. & S: Batliwala & Co.'s "Cholerol" is a sure specific for Cholera. I have found it extremely useful in several cases affording marvellous relief.—B. Salunker & Co., Commission Agents: We have great pleasure in testifying to the marvellous efficacy of Messrs. Batliwala & Co.'s "Cholerol," a specific for cholera. We have used it in several cases without any failure.—Patels or Head men of Worli, Koliwada, Bombay:—During the recent epidemic of cholera at Worli, Koliwada, not a single man died—who used the "Cholerol" according to Dr. Batliwala's directions.—J. Chavis, Esq., Supdt., Water Works, Bombay Municipality: Lives of my workmen, who reside in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli and attacked by cholera, have been saved by Batliwala & Co.'s "Cholerol." There was *not a single case of failure.*

Batliwalla & Co.'s Cholerol, and Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills may be had of Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli—Dadar, Bombay, and every here.

At Re. 1 per Bottle. Discount to the Trade.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Dewjee Vussonji's Godown at Colaba by his order and on account and risk of Shreekison Balkison.

200 Full pressed bales Broach machine ginned Cotton (good class).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Under instructions from the Mortgagees, in possession, Messrs. BENNETT, & Co. will, this day, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd and to-morrow THURSDAY, the 4th instant at 1 p.m. each day, sell by public Auction, at Apollo Bunder, opposite Esplanade Hotel Annexe, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Messrs. Knight, Weymouth and Co, consisting of a new oakwood piano by Zulius Hearsch, violins, banjos, guitars, mandolines, Portuguese guitars, cellos violas, double basses, brass instruments, drums, autoharps, zithers, accordeons, flutes, piccolos, concertinas, flageolets, christy ministrel and theatrical goods, coach, hunting and bycycle horns, piano stools, harmoniums, musical boxes, and fittings for all instruments, music, pianoforte pieces, songs sentimental, comic, descriptive humorous and for various instruments, show cases, counters, writing tables, chairs, typewriter, workshop materials, packing, tools etc, etc, etc.

The property is on view

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction in Premjee Heerjee's Godown, at Colaba, in Chandu Ramjee's D Godown, by order of Marwadi Tulloockchand Hokunchand and on account and risk of Sha Oomad Lalchand—

437 Full-pressed bales old Bengal cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF CIGARETTES.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the concerned—

5 cases Cigarettes each containing 50,000,

AUCTION SALE OF PHONOGRAPH,

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned—

M M N K 127—1 case containing 1 Gem and 1 Home, Phonograph with 21 records.

AUCTION SALE OF SLATES.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Mahomedally Goolam Hoosein.

K S S 2091-2140—50 cases slates, s. s. "Gulf of Trinidad, each containing 5 dozen Double horse brand school slates.

1 dozen each 7 and 5, 8 and 6, 9 and 7, 10 and 7, 11 and 7, per case.

On SATURDAY, the 6th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 second-hand office shigram in good order.
1 strong built victoria in very good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony „ „ „ and saddle.
1 English-built gig by "Windover."
2 American carts.
3 dog-carts.
1 Raili cart with Rubber tyre wheels.
1 English-built landau.
1 single-seated brougham,
1 handsome strong English-built light rubber tyre barouche with a pair of grey Arabs and set of harness, the property of a gentleman proceeding home.

On MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bellasis Road, Byculla, the surplus stock in trade of Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim & Co., consisting of household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, horses and carriages, saddlery, harness, &c., &c.

The above is now on view,

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1901.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Watson's Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, the following fancy goods consisting of majolica flower vases, flower pots and table ornaments, terra-cotta figures and busts, American plated ware, leather and plush goods, albums, rolled gold watches, Japanese tea sets and wall screens, English-made pillars and teapoys, ladies' fans, large oil paintings, etc.

The above is now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th Inst. at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and neat French-polished blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, crockery and glassware, sweet-toned Mahogany Cottage piano by Marcks & Co., strong built Victoria, handsome bay Waler horse, very fast and good for hill work, set of harness, windproof lamps, carpets, table ornaments, Singer's Sewing Machine etc., the property of C. FLOR Esq. proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the Sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT NOWROJEE HILL FIRST ROW.

On FRIDAY, the 12th Inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Messrs. Jussa Dewa and Co. the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the estate of the deceased mortgagor Balcrustna Oodhowjee in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 21st day of July, 1897, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of fazundaree land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Nowrojee Hill First Row, on the east side thereof, in the subdistrict and city of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1087-9 square yards or thereabouts, assessed under street No. 35 and ward No. 4087, and bounded on the east by the property of Muncherjee Framjee, on the west by the Nowrojee Hill First Row aforesaid, on the north by the sweeper's passage and beyond it by the property formerly of Moroba Balajee and now of Amrootrao Morba, and on the south by sweeper's passage and beyond it by the property of Borah Esmail.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE GIRGAUM BACK ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Under instructions from Bai Bhicajee, wife of Mr. Burjorjee Dinshaw Lam and Mr. Burjorjee Sorabjee Ashburner, the Administratrix and Administrator (de bonis non) of the estate and effects of the late Bai Jerbai, widow of Pestonjee Hormusjee Suntoke, and from the said Bai Bhicajee, wife of Mr. Burjorjee Dinshaw Lam, in her own right, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 24th April, 1901 at 4-3 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned immoveable property, namely:—

All that piece or parcel of land with the bungalow and out houses and all structures standing thereon, situate on the Girgaum Back Road, containing by admeasurement 6350 square yards or thereabouts, bearing D. Ward Nos. 16 to 18 (3), 1613 to 1618 (1 and 3) and Street Nos. 1 to 7 and bearing Collector's old No. 140, new No. 1214, old Survey No. 6 and new Survey No. 7410 and bounded as follows:—i. e., on the east by the property belonging to Muncherjee Cowasjee Daver, on the west by the said Girgaum Back Road, on the north by the property of Nusserwanjee Shapoorjee Parekh, and on the south by Angre's Wadi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mansukial Damodher and Jamsetjee, Attorneys for the vendors at their office in Medow Street, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On a date to be fixed hereafter Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Belle Vue, Maria Hill, Mazagon, the valuable and substantial blackwood and teakwood household furniture, cottage piano by Soundy, nine stops organ by Gilbert, L. Baner & Co. lady's and gent's bicycles, girls tricycle, Doctor's Brougham, handsome Vis-a-Vis, office shigram, black Waler horse, harnesses, child's pony, lady's and baba saddles, Mahogany dining table to sit for 14 persons, large size rare shikar oilpaintings, aviary, fish acquarium, large cooking stove, pea fowls, fowl houses, big studio shed, hand and foot sewing Machines by Singer, a large collection of choice rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., the property of W. H. McCAUN Esq. Assistant Collector, Salt Revenue, proceeding to England.

The property will be on views days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1901.

KEATING'S POWDER
KEATING'S POWDER
KEATING'S POWDER
KEATING'S POWDER

KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES,

KEATING'S POWDER
KEATING'S POWDER
KEATING'S POWDER
KEATING'S POWDER

KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES,

The genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Tins and Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

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NOTICES.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY the 5th, 6th and 8th instant, being PUBLIC HOLIDAYS under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Members to consider the Revised Club Rules will be held in the Club at 5-45 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd April, 1901.

A. M. FINLAY,
Secretary.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the AGENT of this Railway at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 p. m. (Gun Fire) on WEDNESDAY the 17th day of April, 1901, for the supply of:

500 Tons of Moulmein, Rangoon or Siam Teak Logs—150 tons should be not less than 38' × 13" × 13" delivery to be completed not later than the second week in June, 1901.

Tenderers to quote the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's Locomotive Premises, Parel and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

Tenders must be accompanied by the specification of shipment showing clearly whether the timber tendered is Moulmein, Rangoon or Siam.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's office, Parel, 25th March, 1901.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1834.

NEW and LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS.

WHOLE LIFE and ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES effected on EUROPEAN and selected NATIVE LIVES.

For Rates and Prospectus apply to

KING KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIA GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £330,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Amritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 4,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............ „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND............... „ 8,130,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..............£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....................£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....................£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,

[illegible]

22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 1.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols.....................£ 95 7-8 = plus 5-16
3 per cent. Rentes.............................£101 1-4 = unchg'd.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan...........£107 1-2 = plus 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities ......£63 9-16 = „ 1-16
Bar Silver in London ....27 3-16 = —1-8
„ at New York..................59 3-8 = unchg'd.
Exchange on London at Paris...25 17 1-2 = unchg'd.
„ in New York ....4'88 1-4 = plus 1-8
Discount Bank of England ....4 p. c. = unchanged.
„ Short London Bills .....3 5-8 p. c. = —1-8
„ Indian Bank Bills ....3 5-8 p. c. = —1-8

EXCHANGE.

The market opened quiet at yesterday's rates, 1-3 29-32 for Bank wire and 1-3 15-16d for Demand with 3 months credit at 1 4 5-32. Although one or two Banks refused these rates for remittance in the afternoon they were still obtainable at the close. Bills were offered at 14 1-8 but could not be placed. Private demand to a small extent was done at 1-3 31-32. We close rather weak.

Bank Wire.....................................1s. 3 29-32d.
„ Demand...................................1s. 3 15-16d.
3 months' Credits..........................1s. 4 5-32d.
„ Francs..169 3-4
30 days Japan...................................148
„ Hongkong...................................144
„ Shanghai....................................198

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened to-day at Rs. 95 15-16 and owing to steadier advices from Calcutta improved to Rs. 26 1-16 at the close, paper was quoted Rs. 96.

SHARES.

The market is quiet. Petits are quoted Rs. 1705. Other shares practically unchanged.

FREIGHTS.

The market has been strong and advancing to-day. It opened at 15s. for Liverpool, Antwerp, Harve, Dunkirk and Hamburg at which rates a fair amount was booked for shipment. April, May and June Genoa was booked at 16s. April. Later on rates advanced to 15s.-6d. which rather stopped business. The s. s. "Barbara" unable to get cargo freely for Liverpool, the Port for which she was berthed, has changed hands and is now rebertbed for two ports, her Liverpool engagements being also transferred.

WHEAT—Market quiet. White Delhi, April, May delivery Rs. 4-4-6.

LINSEED—Market dull. Ready Rs. 8-1, Sellers, Rs. 8. Buyers April, May, Rs. 8-1 with nothing doing.

RAPESEED—Market quiet. Ready Brown, Delhi, Rs 5-14. Yellow Cawnpore Rs. 6-6, April, May, delivery 1 anna lower,

POPPY SEED—Rather quieter. April, May, delivery Rs 7-14.

COALS—The market has been quiet but steady with almost no business passing. Some small re-sales of Singareni are reported at Rs. 13-10

CASTOR SEED.—Market dull. Some business done at Rs. 33'8.

GINGELLY SEED.—Quiet but steady. Rates practically unchanged.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was steady. Total sales 7,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Surats *nil*. Imports 2,000 bales. Spot 4 9-16—1-32. Arrivals closed steady.

April.	April.-May.	July.-Aug	Oct.-Nov.
4'29	4'29	4-28	4'04

In New York—

Receipts at the Ports.......................19,000 bales.
„ last year ....14,000 „
Exports to Great Britain.................. 9,000 „
„ to Continent .... 9,000 „
Mid.-Uplands.....................................8 3-16 unchg'd.
Futures, month of July ....7'85 = plus 4
Do Do Oct..........................7'32 = „ 12

Arrivals s. s. "Albano" Rapeseed easier and Linseed easier.

COTTON.

The market opened steady this morning with very little business passing. At Colaba, however, there was a very good inquiry for high class and good staple, both from shippers and local mills, and two to three rupees higher were paid for ready cotton. About 4,000 bales changed hands equally divided between mills and shippers. We close steady, at the following rates.

	Rs.	
Bengals fully good	138	
„ fine	149	
Bellatti fine	160	
Khandeish fully good	152	
Oomra stapled fully good	173	
„ fine	180	do
Broach fine	198	
Bhownugger good	161	May
„ fine	197	
Sawginned Dharwar	187	do
Westerns	178	do

The following are the receipts of cotton and produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Sunday the 31st March, 1901.

Cotton	9,440	bales.
Wheat	2,533	cwts.
Linseed	17,893	„
Rapeseed	18,366	„
Gingellyseed	7,589	„
Poppyseed	657	„
Groundnuts	264	„
Castorseed	9,329	„
Rice	218	„
Myrabolams	4,648	„

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 16th March 1901, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,10,000	2,12,000	4,000	3,26,000
Or per mile of Railway	238	460	9	707
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	10,73,102	18,59,215	32,770	29,65,087
Total for 11 weeks	11,83,102	20,71,215	36,770	32,91,087
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	83,463	2,79,889	3,585	3,66,937
Per mile of Ry. do.	181	607	8	796
Total to corresponding date do.	10,84,016	31,91,937	10,531	42,65,422

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 40,937
Do. to date .... „ 9,74,335

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 16th March 1901, on 141'14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	5,000	18,000	....	23,000
Or per mile of Railway	35	128	....	163
For previous 10 weeks of half-year.	39,417	1,39,076	136	1,78,629
Total for 11 weeks	44,417	1,57,076	136	2,01,629
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,568	32,899	78	36,545
Per mile of Ry. do.	25	233	1	259
Total to corresponding date do.	40,432	3,70,634	1,805	4,12,871

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 13,545
Increase to date .... „ 2,11,242

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 16th March 1901, on 17'28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	300	200	...	500
Or per mile of Railway	17	12	...	29
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	3,167	2,103	4	5,274
Total for 11 weeks	3,467	2,303	4	5,774
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	358	475	...	833
Per mile of Ry. do.	21	27	..	48
Total to corresponding date do.	4,219	8,010	17	12,246

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c.	1,242 1-2
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	12 pr. ct.	1,240
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 pr. ct.	1,060
Commercial Bank of India.	{10,000 15,000}	100	{100 75}	nil	50
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£8	all	3 pr. ct.	
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£291
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad Advantage	70		000	Nil	N 1
Alliance	1,500	1,200	all	—	
Anglo-Indian	1,345	—	0	Nil	
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been all lotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	none
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	62	all	9 per ct.	1,0..
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	650,000	200	12 1-2	17.
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	600	500	dvd Rs 30	. 0
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,00.	,000	—	.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	d dRs.	250
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,00.
Central India	1,000	500	50.	dvd Rs,50	1,930
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.3.	380
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	500
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	nil	260
Cooria Mills	..	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	325
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	535
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Nil	190
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs20	260
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	225
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	275
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	340
Hinguunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	475
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,250
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	115
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 50	400
James Greaves,	1,100	500	500	Nil	340
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs 20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co	1,800	250	250	dvd 5	115
Jewraj Balloo.	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	425
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	6,430	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Khandeish	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs65	70.
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs25	450
Krishna Mills Ld	1,218	500	—	dvd Rs.82	570
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvd Rs10	156
Lord Reay Mfg	415	1,000	1,000	Nil	140
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,575
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	. pr ct.	—
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 40	1,705
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvd Rs15	— 50
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	Nil	
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	1,425
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	Nil	160
.adura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	—
National	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Presidency Mills. Co. (Ld).	742	1,	1,000	Nil	525
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	700
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	450
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	1730
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	85
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	Nil	200
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil	125
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Nil	235
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	66
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	500	dvd R22½	530
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	Nil	300
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	4,000	1,000	Ni	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	905	500	500	Nil	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	405	50	all	dvdR-	

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
V..ock Assn. Gown	1,750	100	100	dv Rs10	200
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	158
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	500	dvd 450	6,525xd
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	dvd 112½	1,570xd
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	00	100	6 pr. ct.	60
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	000	500	500	N 1	805
Deccan Paper Mills	,000	500	500	Nil	300
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	500	200	200	dvd Rs 8	150
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	9 p 16	531
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld	292	500	50	...	51
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	15
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct,	175
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	360
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	0	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	145
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	1	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	0	...	61
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	131
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100		Nil	30
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	100	25	47
.oundy & Co.	1,000	100	1,000	5	2½xd
.reacher & Co.	2,000	500		50	970
.hacker & Co.	1,600	100		dvd Rs 8	
.elephone Co.	,200	251		1½	28 1-4xd

MR. MERWANJI KAIKHUSROO, has forwarded to the Corporation copy of the judgment in the action which he brought against the Municipal Commissioner in November last to secure the abatement of nuisance caused by the staking of Kutchra carts in Foras Road. As it is rumoured that the Municipality is attempting to lease a small piece of land for the purpose of removing the carts from Foras Road and stacking them there and as objection has been raised by the residents in the locality Mr. Merwanji Kaikhusroo suggests that not only the question of the removal and stacking of all the carts in proper quarters, but that of housing the bullocks and Municipal begaris and sweepers in proper and well ventilated quarters, as far as possible from thickly populated areas should be immediatly dealt with by the Corporation.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 6h. 53m. Sun sets, 6h. 14m. High water, 11-23m. 11-21a. Low water, 4-43m., 4-57a.
Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a. m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m.
Chamber of Commerce, ballot for an Elective Port Trustee 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.
Bombay Flour Mill Company, Marine Street, 3 p. m.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club, adjourned special meeting 5-45 p. m.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.—Stainer's Crucifixion will be sung in the Cathedral on Thursday, the 4th April, at 6 p. m. A collection for choir expenses will be made.

FAIR.—The annual Hindu fair known as the "Chaitra Poornama Fair" begins at the Mahaluxmee Temple to-day and will last for five days.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Bahrein per extra s. s. Canana, will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p. m. on Saturday, the 6 instant.—Mails for Australia Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s. s. Ballaarat will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a. m, on Wednesday, the 10th instant.

A CRUEL MOTHER.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Parbuttee, a Hindu woman, residing at Kamatipoora, was charged at the instance of Inspector Sloane, with voluntarily causing hurt to her son Luxmon, by branding him by means of a piece of burning firewood. The accused admitted having branded her child on account of his having refused to go to school. The magistrate sentenced the woman to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THE STEAM SHIP "SETOS"—Acting under the instructions of the Agent of the German East Africa Line, Messrs Crawford and Co., auctioneers of Marine Street, again put up for sale, yesterday, at their rooms the steamship Setos, as she now lies sunk in the harbour near the Middle Ground Battery. The sale was started with a bid of Rs. 5000 but it was soon discovered that some of the bidders objected to the conditions of the sale and refused to bid, Consequently the sale was again postponed "sine die."

THE RANADE MEMORIAL.—A meeting of the gentlemen who had been invited to the preliminary meeting to arrange for holding a Public Meeting in honour of Mr. Justice Ranade was held in the Hon. Mr. P. M Mehta's Chambers. Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy was in the chair, and he placed before the gentlemen assembled communications he had received from H. E. the Governor in reply to the invitation requesting His Excellency to preside at the Public Meeting. The meeting unanimously resolved to postpone holding the latter until June to enable Lord Northcote to preside.

MAHOMEDANS AND THE I. M. S.—We are glad to learn that Mr. Shaikh Abdul Rajak, son of Captain Shaikh Cassum, late A. D. C. to several successive Governors of Bombay, has passed the final examination for the Indian Medical Service. It was only the other day that the Hon'ble Mr. Giles in the address delivered at the Mahomedan Educational Conference deplored the apathy of Mahomedans to higher education. Captain Shaikh Cassum fully conscious of the advantages of higher education sent his son to England where he successfully passed one of the severest examinations and obtained one of the appointments in the I. M. S. offered for open competition. Surgeon-Lieut. Shaikh Abdul is expected to arrive in Bombay by the Transport Dilwara and has been posted to Madras. The Mahomedan Community is to be congratulated on the success of Lieut. Shaikh.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Karsandas Chabildas, Rajaram Bhaoo Mayankar, a Hindu, appeared to answer a charge of defamation, preferred against him by Rukhmani Sadu, a married woman. Mr. Dadysett, Barrister-at-law, prosecuted, while Mr. Taraporwalla, pleader, defended. The case for the prosecution was that on the 13th March last, the accused appeared in a case before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, as complainant. Rukhmani was called as a witness in that case for the defence The present accused gave instructions to his pleader, Mr. Mottiwalla, that Rukhmani was a bold offender, and led an immoral life. Mr. Mottiwalla, acting upon the instructions of his client put several questions to Rukhmani to this effect. Counsel for Rukhmani now submitted that accused had falsely instructed his pleader in the former case and he (accused) adhered to his statement even afterwards. Mr. Taraporwalla claimed privilege, adding that if the feelings of Rukhmani were outraged he was willing to express sorrow on behalf of the accused. The further hearing of the case was adjourned.

DEATH OF DR. HORMUSJEE B. DANTRA.—We regret to record the death of Dr. Hormusjee Bejonjee Dantra, one of the oldest graduates of the Grant Medical College, which took place on Monday night last at his residence in Gowala Tank Road. After hard study, the deceased succeeded in obtaining the diploma of a G. G. M. C. in April 1855 and entered into fairly good private practice as a medical gentleman in Bombay. He read some essays on medical subjects before the Grant College Medical Society which gained him the good opinion of medical men in the city. In May 1859 the deceased, at the invitation of some Parsee friends, went to China, where he had a lucrative practice both as a medical man and in testing opium for China merchants. He was a member of the Parsee Volunteer Corps organised in China in 1861, and continued to take a warm interest in the success of the corps for a long period. Returning to Bombay in 1876, Dr. Dantra resumed his private practice here, when all his old patients rallied round him. In 1880 he was selected as the honorary secretary of the Fort Charitable Dispensary, and continued to discharge the duties of the office with zeal and ability for many years. Latterly Dr. Dantra had become the chairman and member of the board of directors of several of the local mills. He was a man of a genial and generous dispostion, charitable to the poor, and obliging to all he came in contact with.

PRESENTATION TO A MILL OFFICIAL.

The City Mill at Chinchpoogly was, last Sunday evening, the scene of an interesting gathering of mill-hands and their leading men, who met there to bid farewell to their popular Spinning Master, Mr. Venayakrao A. Talcherkar, on the eve of his retirement from the mill. Mr. Jamietram Jivanram Rushi, the oldest official on the mill staff, heartily welcomed the guest, and read a brief address, which was presented to the guest, together with a souvenir consisting of a silver plate and a silver rose-water sprinkler. The address stated amongs other things;—"The pains you have been taking to instruct us in some of the details of our work, your knack of making things interesting and intelligible to us, your tact of handling men, whether in easy times or in times of stress and strife, the high standard of duty and efficiency you have always inculcated, your patience and forbearance—all these will not be easily forgotten, nor above all your sympathy and solicitude for our welfare. The post you are now resigning for better prospects elsewhere cannot have been more worthily filled. If, at times, you have been severe with us, we soon found it was correct discipline, as much to our advantage as to the best interests of our kind employers." Mr. Talcherker acknowledged the gift and the good-wishes in suitable terms, and advised the men to consnantly keep in view the interests of their sympathetic employers in the minutest detail of their work, as therein truly lay the good, workmen's best interests, After partaking of light refreshment the guest of the evening was garlanded and the proceedings terminated with the distribution of nosegays, and flowers.

THE MERCANTILE BANK.

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, at Bombay, on Monday, received a telegram from their London Office, advising that, at the coming meeting of shareholders, the directors will recommend a dividend of 5 per cent., on the A shares and 4 per cent. on the B shares. They also propose placing £10,000 to the Reserve Fund and carrying forward £13,500 to the next account.

IT would appear, writes the Allahabad paper, that India may have to wait an indefinite time for the promised reduction in the overland telegraph tariff but there is a small change which might with advantage be made at once. Burma is now as much a part of India as the Punjab or Baluchistan, but it has to pay more for its telegrams to and from Europe than any other province. An additional two annas per word is levied on all Burma messages, except when Bhamo is concerned, where the rate is two annas per word less, owing to that town being linked with the Chinese system of telegraphs—a doubtful advantage, as the line through Yunan is seldom in working order. It might surely be possible to put Burma on a level now with the rest of India, particularly as there are two routes open, one by way of Chittagong and the other through Manipur. There can scarcely be insuperable international objections to a reduction of tariff in this instance.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE TYEBJEE.)

SUIT AGAINST THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY, ETC.

JETHMULL RAMNAND AND ANOTHER VS. THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY AND THE EAST INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE plaintiffs, who carry on business as merchants in Bombay, claimed to recover from the defendant companies two sums of Rs. 6,037-13-6 and Rs. 1,400-1-8, with interest and costs. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, Sayani and Moos, appeared for the plaintiffs and the Hon. Mr Scott and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the Railway Companies.

The hearing of the case was continued.

Mr. Kirkpatric, in continuing his remarks on the defendants' behalf, submitted that a receipt was not a document of title, and pointed out that section 108 of the Contract Act made no mention of such receipts as documents of title. He reminded the court that, in regard to the transfer of such documents, the railway receipts contained certain specific directions on the point, which had not been carried out in the case before the court. In dealing with the question of damages, counsel, assuming that the plaintiff had never become the owner of the goods, said he could only recover the actual amount due to him, and not the full value of the goods. Mr. Kirkpatrick proceeded to deal with the question of the agency existing between the East Indian and B. B. and C. I. Railways.

Mr. Justice Tyebjee said he understood that the defendants' point was that the B. B. and C. I. Railway was in no way liable.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said that was so. As against that the plaintiff said the East Indian Railway made the contract for the carriage of the goods as the agent or partners of the B. B. & C. I. Railway. Counsel alluded to the working agreement in force between the above two lines, and the R. M. Railway, He said there was no agreement to show that the East Indian line were authorised to book goods through from Ghaziabad to Bombay, as there was no direct agreement between the E. I. and B. B. & C. I. Railways.

Mr. Justice Tyebjee: You say there is a missing link.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said that was his point. He had looked through the documents and could see no agreement authorising the East Indian to book goods south of Sabarmati. There was no clause making the East Indian the agent of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Mr. Justice Tyebjee said he thought there must be an agreement, for goods had passed over the lines for years. As to what the terms of it were, they could only be assumed, and might be that each line was responsible for the tickets issued by it.

Mr. Kirkpatrick agreed that there must have been an understanding between the Companies. He submitted that the suit should be dismissed as against the East Indian Railway, because the plaintiff had not shown that he had delivered the good at Ghaziabad. He had tried to throw discredit on the documents issued by the Company. The defendants had shown that the weight of the documents was destroyed, and that the goods were not delivered. Regarding the B. B. and C. I. Railway he submitted the same points held good, and further that the missing goods had not been delivered to that line at Delhi. As the contract for carriage was not made with the latter line, they could not be sued. On these grounds counsel asked that the suit should be dismissed.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac, for the plaintiff, said he would deal with the question of the agency existing between the two railways in the first instance. That point had been kept till a late stage of the proceedings and he thought that the plaintiffs should have had more notice of the matter in the issues raised. He considered that under the agreements that had been produced that the agency existing between the two Companies had been fully established.

Mr. Justice Tyebjee said so far as the E. I. Railway and the R. M. Railway were concerned, he was satisfied that there was through booking between them.

Mr. Rivett Carnac said that only carried the through traffic to Sabarmati. Then followed the agreement for the working of the R- M. Railway by the B. B. and C. I. Company, by which the traffic was carried down to Bombay.

Mr. Justice Tyebjee said the East Indian Railway had entered into an arrangement with the Rajputana Malwa Railway for the booking of goods over their systems, but that did not give the Rajputana Malwa Railway power to make an arrangement with another railway for traffic from the E. I. Railway without the latter line being consulted.

Mr. Rivett Carnac said it was to be seen whether the E. I. Railway were not bound direct with the B. B. and C. I. Railway, after the R. M. line had been made over by the Secretary of State. When the B. B. and C. I. Railway took over that line, they must have been aware of the arrangement existing with the East Indian Railway. It was a known fact that through booking was taking place over the three lines daily and on nothing more than the agreements before the court. As such things were known to be done, the court could infer that an understanding had been arrived at in regard to the matter by the railways concerned. As showing that the B. B. and C. I. Railway were the principals and not the agents, counsel pointed out that the line in question had collected freight on the goods that showed that they had ratified the receipts for the carriage of the goods issued at Ghaziabad. He said the plaintiff's case was mainly based on estoppel, an absolute estoppel as against the East Indian Railway. The court would remember when the case was first called on that he (counsel) had stated the whole of the evidence which Mr. Kirkpatrick was calling was irrelevant. His learned friend had said it was not irrelevant so far as the B. B. and C. I. Railway was concerned, so it would be seen that that railway was responsible for such evidence. Counsel cited several cases to show that railway receipts were documents of title. He said that they could be applied to the present case, in which he had shown by evidence that the railway receipts were treated by merchants as representing the goods, and on which money was advanced and that consequently there was a duty imposed on the railway companies, a duty to see that every possible care was taken before they issued such receipts. Counsel had not concluded his arguments when the hearing was adjourned till to-day.

THE TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY CO., LD.

The Directors of the Tapti Valley Railway Company have addressed the following report to the shareholders:—Your Directors have to report that the Line was opened throughout on the 15th March 1900. The connecting section between Amalner and Jalgaum, which is owned and worked by the G. I. P. Railway, was opened for goods traffic only on the 4th April 1900, but closed again from the 1st June until the 15th November 1900. It is hoped that this section will shortly be opened for passenger traffic. The gross receipts for the 6 months ending 30th June 1900 amounted to Rs. 4,09,768-8-8 and for the 6 months ending 31st December 1900 to Rs. 2,57,325-4-10 making a total of Rupees 6,67,094-13-6. Taking the working expenses at 44 per cent. as now arranged this amount would give a return of 3 per cent exclusive of any rebate from the Parent Line. This amount is placed to the credit of Capital to go against the amount paid out for interest. In July last your Directors declared a dividend payable out of capital at the rate of 4 per cent perannum for the 12months ending 30th June 1900. Interest payable out of capital ceased on the 31st December 1900 and this interest will be paid after June next together with an ad-interim dividend out of revenue for the first six months of the present year.

Additional Capital in order to meet the estimated additional cost of the line your Directors obtained the sanction of Government to raising 10 lacs by a Debenture loan at 4 per cent. per annum repayable in 1922. They offered 6 lacs of this to the public last August fixing minimum of 93rd these were all taken up before the end of November, which your Directors consider very satisfactory.

Working Expenses—At the extraordinary general meeting held on the 29th May 1900 a resolution was passed unanimously authorising the Directors to arrange with the Secretary of State in Council for India to accept as the ratio of expenses chargeable against the gross earnings of the Line for its working that of the entire combined system worked by the B. B. & C. I. Railway instead of the ratio provided for in the agreement on the consideration that the maximum charge should be reduced from 50 per cent to 44 per cent of the gross earnings, Your Directors accordingly authorised Mr. Forrest to agree to this arrangement which was done but the complete documents have not yet been received from the Secretary of State in Council for India. It has further been arranged with the Secretary of State in Council for India that the rebate payable by the Parent line, which under the agreement should commence from the date on which the payment of interest out of capital ceases,—(that is the 1st January 1901)—should commence from 1st July 1900 and the Directors consider these arrangements as very satisfactory for the Company. The rebate for the six months ending 31st December 1900 will be placed to capital to reduce the amount paid out for interest. Under the Articles of Association, one of the Directors, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election. You have to appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

THE official report issued by the Glasgow authorities shows that during one week 130 fresh cases of small pox have been admitted to hospital. Ninety have been dismissed as cured and ten deaths have occurred, whilst the total number of cases in hospital is 385. The number of deaths since the outbreak is 134, and the greatest number of cases in hospital at one time was 456—on February 8.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

THROWN INTO A WELL.

IMPERATOR VS. ANWARYA WALAD. BUDHU.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, Sessions Judge of Khandesh, who, in January last, convicted the accused of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for seven years.

The accused and two others were charged before the Sessions Judge with culpable homicide in throwing one Mangia Mahar into a well and causing his death. A witness, Kalandar Ali, stated that while passing by a footpath on his way from Maral to Nhavie, he heard cries proceeding from a well hard by, and going to the well, found Mangia in it, and was told by him that accused No. 1 had thrown him into it for plucking jowari ears. Kalandar called out to Khandia and one Motia, and to both these, the deceased made the same statement. They knew the accused, and ascending, the heap of earth by the water lift, saw him in the field of Mahadev, which he used to watch. The accused then tried to make his way through the standing crops, but the Mahars caught him and brought him to the well and tied him there to a wooden post. Khandia went to Marul and made a report to the police patel and the relations of the deceased, and taking ropes and a log of wood with him, he returned to the well and with the help of others, succeeded in hauling up Mangia. The latter said his liver had been ruptured by the fall and the patel, sending for neighbouring patels held a panch, recorded the statement of Mangia in their presence, inspected the field of Mahadev and found seven ears had been plucked afresh and noted the depth of the water in the well, which was three cubits. Mangia's condition became critical and he was put in a cart and sent home, but he died on the way. The medical evidence showed that death was due to the effects of drowning and to rupture of the liver. The first accused afterwards made a confession, in which he stated that he had thrown Mangia into the well by order of Nos. 2 and 3. The accused was a young man of eighteen. The deceased had grown weak owing to fever and to famine, and said that No. 1 had blindfolded him and then thrown him into the well. The evidence showed he had been ill and plucked the fresh jowari ears, as he thought they would give him relief. Mr. Dayaram, concurring with the assessors, acquitted and discharged the other two accused, and convicting No. 1, sentenced him to seven years' imprisonment.

Their lordships saw no reason to interfere and dismissed the appeal.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE second Criminal Sessions of the High Court commences this morning, the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe presiding. There are in all six cases, implicating eight prisoners, five of whom are Mahomedans, two Hindus and one Native Christian. There is one case of culpable homicide not amounting to murder; one of causing death by doing a rash and negligent act; one of voluntarily causing grievous hurt; one of criminal breach of trust; one of theft; and one of housebreaking and theft. Two of the cases were committed by Mr. Sanders-Slater, two by Mr. W. Webb; one by Mr. J. W. S. Dracup; and one by the City Coroner. The following is a summary of the calendar:—

1. Farzandali Lal Mahomed, committed by Mr. W. Webb on the 19th February last, for voluntarily causing grievous hurt,
2. Narayen Anand, alias Hari Bhana, committed by Mr. W. Webb on the 14th March last, for theft.
3. Ooka Oojein, "alias" Becher, committed by Mr. J. W. S. Dracup on the 21st February last, for housebreaking by night and theft in a human dwelling.
4. J. F. Vaz, committed by Mr. Sanders-Slater, for criminal breach of trust.
5. Gulam Mahomed, Nurmahomed Allbhoy, and Cooverjee Rajan, committed by Mr. Sanders-Slater for culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
6. Issac Joonas, committed by the City Coroner on the 26th November last, for causing death by doing a rash and negligent act.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Monday, says:—Khan Bahadur Rustamji Hormusji Kotval has been appointed to act as Superintendent of Police, Thana, during the absence of Mr. J. B. Adams, proceeding on leave. Lieutenant-Colonel Kavasji Hormasji Mistri, I. M. S., Civil Surgeon of Thana, gave over charge of his office to Dr. F. A. Moos and proceeded on leave on Friday last.

The following officers and men have been nominated members of the Thana Municipality for the term of three years from to-day:—Dr. F. A. Moos, R. B. Kotwal, R. S. Velankar, R. B. Acharya and R. B. Gupti and Messrs. Bhagwat, Ovalekar Hajarimull Almeida, Babrekar and Antia.

It is under consideration to create a Local Board of Sanitation under the Village Sanitation Act at Chinchni Tarapoor in Dhanoo Taluka of the Thana District shortly.

A Kunbi cultivator of Kahari was accidently run over and killed by a down passenger train, while crossing the Railway Line near the Coorla Station on Friday last.

Four births (males) and sixteen deaths (including two from plague) were registered in the town of Thana during the past week. Forty deaths (including twenty-three from plague) were recorded at Coorla during the same period.

Fifteen third class passengers from Bombay were found to be suffering from bubonic fever, when removed from trains at Kalyan during last week. They were detained for treatment under the Special Medical Officers at this station.

The Collector and District Magistrate of Thana is now at Mokada in the Northern Taluka of the District. Mr. W. C. Shepherd, I.C.S., First Assistant Collector is at Dhanoo.

The thermometer readings ranged from 76 to 92 degrees in the shade yesterday and 76 to 91 the day before.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	8	5	9
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	19	10	35
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	30	11	31
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	23	7	17
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	23	29	65
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	8	14	22
G Mahim and Worli	31	15	28
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	12	27
Total	142	106	238
Total plague deaths to date.	92,120	76,844	
Same date last year	115	92	331

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 1,716 as against 1,949 during the previous week. Of the total number 709 died of plague and six of cholera, the figures for the preceding week being 886 and four respectively. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 2,463 while that of plague was 685.

BANDORA.

There were 2 attacks and 3 deaths recorded from Plague within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on Sunday and 6 attacks and 2 deaths on Monday.

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	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including dress per measem	25
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY
DEATH.

CAMA—April 2, Dossabhoy, son of Hormusjee Muncherjee Cama, aged 16 years. Funeral will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, Rugby House, Nepean Sea Road.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.
BIRTH.

LAURIE—March 21, at Sahebganj, E I R, the wife of K S Laurie, of a son.

DEATHS.

GERARD—March 25, at Lahore, John William Gerard, in his 60th year.
LOVE—March 22, at Dinapore, Mabel Mary Beatrice Love, wife of Geo W Love, Postal Department.

KEMP'S LIST.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Aphrodite, 2,563 tons, Captain R McGregor, will sail to-day, for Calcutta in ballast.
THE s s Anapa, 2,250 tons, Captain G Williamson, will sail to-day, for Calcutta, with a cargo of salt.
THE B I S N Co's s s Virava, 2,158 tons, Captain E McDougall, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta in ballast.
THE s s Barbara, 2,444 tons, Captain H Voss, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Barry, 2nd March, with a cargo of coal.
THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nurani, 2,870 tons, Captain J E Sandilands, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, 22nd March, with a cargo of rice.
THE B I S N Co's s s Amra, 170 tons, Captain W Pigott, sailed yesterday, for Karachi and coast ports, with a general cargo, and 2 cabin and 300 deck passengers.
THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain R J Rickford, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi, 30th March, with a general cargo, and 176 deck passengers.
THE Austrian Lloy's S N Co's s s Moravia, 2,258 tons, Captain A Calabrese, sailed yesterday, for Trieste, &c., with a general cargo, Mrs Casserisco and 30 deck passengers.
THE B I S N Co's s s Umta, 3,451 tons, Captain R W Gimblett, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 19th March, via coast ports, with a general cargo and five deck passengers.
THE Bombay-Japan Steam-Ship Co's s s Hiroshima Maru 2,035 tons, Captain S Yoshizawa, will sail to-day, for Kobe, &c., with a general cargo, and Mr and Mrs Kaish Kroda, Mr and Mrs Manomed Usman and 2 children, and five deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Umta s	Gimblett	Calcutta, Mar 10
	Barbara s	Voss	Barry, Mar 2
	Pachumba s	Rickford	Karachi, Mar 30
	Nurani s	Sandiland ..	Rangoon, Mar 22
	Dilwara Transport.	Mann	Southampton, Mar 9

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Clan Macneil s	Makepiece ...	Port Said
	Amra s	Pigott	Karachi, &c
	Virava s	McDougal ...	Calcutta.
	Moravia s	Calabrese ...	Trieste, &c

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Anapa, Williamson, for Calcutta.
" Aphrodite, McGregor, for Calcutta.
" Hiroshima Maru, Yoshizawa, for Kobe, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Ujina, for Calcutta, &c.
" Borneo, for Liverpool, London, Hull, &c.

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	Rs.	As.
THE PLAGUE, How to recognise, prevent, and treat it. By James Cantile	1	5
THE PEOPLE'S LAW BOOK, including Law of Husband and Wife, Landlord and Tenant, Wills, Executors, Trusts, Mortgages, Securities, &c., &c.	0	14
ZOROASTER, the Prophet of Ancient Iran. By Prof. Jackson	9	14
THE GATHAS. Trans. by Prof. Mills	5	10
OPEN LETTERS to LORD CURZON on Famines in India. By Romesh C. Dutt.....	5	10
RISE OF THE MAHRATTA POWER. By the late Mr. Justice Ranade	2	4
Essays on INDIAN ECONOMICS, by the same.	4	0
A PEEP INTO PUNCH, by J. Holt Schooling. With numerous Illustrations from this celebrated Journal	3	12
GEMS FROM THE GALLERIES, with full page Illus. each	0	8
1 The Tate Gallery. 3 The National Gallery. 3 The Walker Art Gallery.		
NATIONAL GALLERIES, with numerous Illus.	0	8
TWENTIETH CENTURY ALMANACK. A Melange of Sense and Nonsense, 64 pages, 130 Illus.	0	8
THE QUEEN CYCLING BOOK, including all about Free Wheels and variable Cycles. Profusely Illus.	0	14
CARD TRICKS, by Prof. Hoffmann. Profusely Illus.	0	12
IN JAIL with Charles Dickens. By Alfred Trumble. Illus.	3	8
ROBERTS OF PRETORIA. By J. S, Fletcher	0	8
VICTORIA, HER LIFE AND REIGN, by A. E. Knight, full page, and other Illus.	1	14
QUEEN VICTORIA, Scenes from Her Life and Reign. By G. A. Henty. Illus.	0	12
VICTORIA THE GOOD, Queen, Empress, Wife, and Mother	0	6
UNDER QUEEN VICTORIA'S REIGN: A sketch of British Progress. By F. Holmes, W. Gordon, and D. Legg. With 60 Portraits and Illus.	0	14

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY THE 2ND OF APRIL.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Jeypore and Neemuch, the pressure has changed by small amounts all over the reporting area. Readings are remarkaly uniform.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

The variations in the day and night temperatues are generally small except at Karachi, where he maximum is 8° in excess, and at Neemuch where is 6° in defect. The minimum temperature is 7° in excess at Deesa. The highest temperature in the shde was 105° at Malegaon and the lowest 59° at Lahore.

Humidity changes are very irregular and the skies are more or less cloudy in several places.

About half an inch of rain has fallen at Cochn, about a quarter of an inch at Jhansi, Neemuch ad Jubbulpore, and very light showers at Indore, Aka, Malegaon and Ahmednagar.

Weather continues cloudy and scattered rain p-pears probable in Central India and on the Malaar Coast,

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 1st April 1901.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 3 p.m 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. .....inches	29·65
Temperature of the Air .....degrees	87
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76
Dew Point.	75
Relative humidity of Air	0·71
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10 ...	0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day .....degrees	86
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.).....	70
General Directions of wind* ...NNW, N, NW, WNW, NW.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* .....miles	2

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publicatin in our columns should be addressed to The Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1901.

THE TRAIN WRECKING CASE.

THE deficiency of the police in detective ability permits numerous offenders to go scot free, and it accounts for the fact that nobody has yet been punished for the recent dastardly attempt at train wrecking on the G. I. P. line. There has been a trial in which several persons accused of the crime have been acquitted. If the verdict of the Jury does not represent an entire miscarriage of justice, then the police are highly blameworthy for they did everything in their power to convict persons who must now be assumed to be innocent. Either the innocent have had a narrow escape, or the guilty have luckily got off free, but in any case the trial has a moral for the police that has been driven home time after time. There was no evidence to connect the accused with the crime except that of an informer who had been induced by promise of pardon to turn approver. Uncorroborated, such testimony is worthless however true it may be and in this instance it was supported only by a confession which was retracted and at the last moment was rejected as inadmissible. Some of the accused complained of illtreatment by the police to induce them to make statements; and whether the charge was true or not, marks which lent colour to their story were found upon them. One of the men upon whose backs the jail doctor found weals was an individual who made and subsequently retracted a "confession." We do not believe all the allegations of torture that are laid against the police, but their methods too often serve to give the crafty native criminal a means of escape. Reliance on "confessions," which, especially in India, should be the last resort of the detective agency, is too often the mainstay of cases worked up by the police. The Psalmist would have found in this country ample justification for his sweeping charge against the veracity of men; and if anybody should know the truth in regard to this matter it should be those who are responsible for the detection of crime. Yet they continue to accept the dangerous testimony of "confessions." Possibly it saves trouble in investigation.

It is, perhaps, too much to say that the first instinct always of police officers entrusted with a case is to look round for the individual who is ready to confess; but among the subordinate members of the force such a system does appear to prevail. It may also happen that if a confession be not readily forthcoming there may be someone from whom it may be exacted by a little pressure. A statement of this nature may, of course be voluntary and true, but on the other hand it may be a mere "blind," while if there is the least suspicion that it has been enforced it is rightly rejected by the courts. In any case it is not the form of testimony on which absolute reliance can be placed. Neither can entire credence be given to the tainted evidence of an approver. It was on these points that the case against the accused at Thana broke down. There were, however, some inconsistencies in the summing up of the Sessions Judge. He observed that to convict the accused the Jury had to find that there was a removal of the rail; that the removal was unlawful and that it was intended to endanger the lives of the travelling public; and thereupon he proceeded to use terms which seemed to indicate that he had no doubt of the prisoners' guilt. He said: "That there was an unauthorised removal of the rail was a fact. The line was not under repair, and the rail was removed without authority and therefore illegally. In the dead of night the accused worked at the rail and they must have known the consequences of their act." That was saying as plainly as possible that the prisoners were the offenders, but subsequently he raised a doubt as to whether they were the guilty persons. Upon this point he put before the Jury the fact that there was only the tainted evidence of the approver. The accused urged that the informer was moved by enmity against them for various reasons, a plea that was not farfetched when we remember how many malicious prosecutions based on the strangest motives are daily before the Courts in this country. The small element of doubt in the case was apparently sufficient for the Jury unanimously to acquit the accused and the Judge observed that he had no occasion to find fault with the verdict. The case he said entirely rested on the evidence of the witness Bhangu (the informer) and the Jury had not accepted it. Whether the verdict was a "perverse" one or not the case is but another of the many which show the unwisdom of the police in relying upon tainted testimony.

VERNACULAR LITERATURE.

THE vernacular literary productions of the last quarter of the past year are reported on by Mr. Sathe, who has resumed charge of the Registrarship of Native Publications. He had a large and varied collection of works to wade through, a fearful and wonderful lot. One of the earliest is described as "a crude attempt at writing English verse," a little volume which opens with an invocation to Gajanan, the God of Wisdom, who in response enables the suppliant to write "verses lamenting the death of Mr. Gladstone and of Dr. K. N. Bahadurji, besides a poem praising the valour of British soldiers in the South African war." Another aspirant for literary honours publishes a work to show that "good poetry is as little appreciated by dunces as pearls are by swine." But it is evident he does not expect such outspokenness will be greatly appreciated by either party, since he only publishes a thousand copies for each of which he asks but the sum of one anna. A man who endeavours to reach the public and seems dreadfully in earnest is Mr. Mahdavanand Swami of Dharwar, who, at six pice, offers a work in which he warns his co-religionists against embracing the Christian faith and alleges that the Bible is teeming with descriptions of immoral practices and that consequently, it is a misnomer to call it the Holy Bible. Another publication by the same author, Mr. Sathe tells us, is an indiscriminate attack upon Christian missionaries in which "the author by quoting chapter and verse satisfies himself that Christ has expressly prohibited the propagation of his faith in the East and argues that Christian missions in Asia are consequently infringing the direct commandment of their Lord. The author further makes the extraordinary assertion that all Christian missionaries of the present day are hypocrites inasmuch as they do not possess the power of working miracles, which, on the authority of St. Mark XVI—17, 18 and St. Mathew XVII—20, he says all true believers in Christianity should possess." The devil can quote scripture for his own purpose, and misquote it too, and the Swami in his anxiety to twist Mark XVI—17 and 18, of set purpose closes his eyes to 15 of the same chapter where he would have found written "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to the whole creation," or as the old version has it, "to every creature," phrases sufficiently comprehensive even to cover Mr. Madhavanand Swami and his entire caste, wherever his brethren may be found, and it is a pity he does not seem to have had the assistance of one of the gentlemen of the cloth in his attempt to grasp the meaning of the phrases he construes into granting the power to work miracles. Far more to be commended than the Swami's crude effusions are those of Mr. Govind V. Kanitar who in original Marathi verse, sends forth a prayer to God to guide the human mind to the true knowledge of itself, discusses the theories propounded by various philosophers as to the origin of the universe and concludes that it is beyond the power of the human mind to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the problem.

THE CRICKET CONTROVERSY.

THE frequency of draws, late starts, and slow play in first class cricket has been the subject of discussion for some months, and with the approach of the season the controversy may be expected to excite more interest. Many suggestions have been made to improve modern county cricket, and Mr. C. B. Fry again refers to the proposals which are coming to hand. The last is the following:—1. That the visiting team should have choice of innings. 2. That play should commence at 11-30 on each day and continue till 2-45; lunch 2-45 to 3-30, and play again from 3-30 to 6-30. 3. That the side taking first innings shall bat from 11-30 to 2-25; then the other side bat from 3-30 to 6-30. Should the sides have completed their first innings within their spell on the first day, they must begin their second innings after ten minutes' interval for rolling. Should the first innings be unfinished on the first day, it must be continued on the second, unless declared. 4. That the side batting first, if it has a lead of 150 (or 120) runs on the first innings, shall have the option of compelling the other side to follow on. 5. That the batting side may declare their innings at any time after the first day." This scheme is open to several objections, especially the luncheon hour, for even 2 p.m., seems a long way from breakfast hour. Mr. Fry argues that the questions now awaiting decision can only be settled by a county council, who should have the control of county cricket affairs. A county council was formed years ago, but it did not work well, and the great Sussex cricketer says that if a badly constituted council failed in the past it does not follow that a well constituted one should fail now. As he remarks, it seems absurd to refer every little difficulty to the M. C. C., as after that body has ascertained the opinions of the counties they need not accept their views but simply decline to adjudicate. Mr. Fry says he knows that several of the county captains are in favour of a council. It seems to us that the M. C. C. committee should not be involved in questions that are purely the concern of the county clubs, and which the latter are quite competent to settle among themselves, and it is quite certain that unless some steps are taken in the direction of rational government of county cricket trouble will ensue.

PRINCE CHRISTIAN VICTOR MEMORIAL.

PRINCE Christian Victor had seen much active service before he went to South Africa, and his death during the campaign evoked great regret. At the time Her late Majesty the Queen was giving utterance to her sympathy with the grief of her people who were mourning their dead, there came news of the death of her grandson, and the tragic event more than ever intensified the sympathy between the Royal House and the nation, and the proposal to raise a fund for the purpose of founding and endowing beds in the Princess Christian Cottage homes for disabled soldiers and sailors is intended in some measure respectfully to reciprocate this feeling. The particular form of the memorial must appeal to all; it had the sanction of Her Majesty before her death, and the Princess Christian approves of the idea. It may be mentioned that the homes are for men disabled and discharged from the services and unable to earn their own livelihood. There are homes at Portsmouth and Bisley, and others in different counties, and the latter being for married veterans past work. It is estimated that after the war in South Africa there will be 10,000 disabled men, and therefore the need for homes for sufferers was never greater than it is to-day. Lord Roberts is President of the General Committee and Sir Redvers Buller, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and an appeal for funds from India was made the other day through our columns. Though the claims upon the generous public have been very great during the past two years, we do not think the present scheme will lack financial support. The fate of disabled soldiers has too often been a reproach, and when the need for their services is passed it, may be hoped they will find that the country is not unmindful of their help in the hour of danger.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

DURING the week slight rain fell in Gujarat, in the Deccan and Karnatak, and lands are being prepared for next season. Threshing continues in parts of Nasik and Ahmednagar; cotton picking is nearly over in Dharwar, but continues in Ahmedabad, Surat, Belgaum and Baroda. The fodder supply is sufficient, but is rather scanty in parts of the Karnatak, where the water supply also shows signs of diminishing. In Madras standing crops are in fair condition, but are withering in parts of the Karnatic, while insects and heavy rains have wrought damage in Godaveri, Tinnevelly and South Canara. The paddy and ragi harvested will give fair to moderate outturns. Prices are above warning rates, and dry grains are also above scarcity. In Bengal rain is required in a few districts; sowing of aus and jute have commenced, and the collection of opium is approaching completion. The estimated outturn of gathered crops in North-Western-Provinces is good to average, and in the Punjab the situation generally is very satisfactory. In Lower Burma operations are practically over, and in Upper Burma miscellaneous crops are being harvested. In Central-Provinces the harvests have commenced, and now the prices of wheat and grain are easier, and the quotations for rice and juar have fallen in sympathy. Conditions are favourable in Mysore, Berar, and Hyderabad, and in Central India the outturn of crops is good. The total number on relief is 223,459. of which about 215,000 are persons belonging to Bombay Presidency. The total increase during the week is 3,802.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

THE Bombay racing season which terminated on Saturday was one of the most successful in the history of the Western India Turf Club. The first meeting was held in the beginning of December last, and since then ten extra meetings took place, together with four days' racing during the "Bombay week." The extra races have grown steadily in popularity during the past three years, and prior to the opening improvements were made in the paddock and grand stand, all of which have added to the convenience and pleasure of those who attend. The attendances throughout have been most satisfactory, and it is not likely that these gatherings will grow less in public favour. The entries have been more numerous than in recent years, and there has also been a distinct advance in the class of animals running. In the Waler pony class this is very noticeable, and we think that Amarosa, Nada, Cadet, and Nautilus are all likely to gain further distinction in the future. The policy of the Stewards in increasing the prize money for the events at the big meeting was thoroughly justified by the results, as the Bombay public had an opportunity of witnessing the running of some of the best horses in training in India. The Poona meeting is always a popular one with owners, and the fact that the Stewards have also increased some of the stakes will doubtless render the races there in September more successful than usual.

GENERAL MAITLAND AND THE ADEN COMMAND.

WE understand that General Maitland, who vacates the Secretaryship of the Military Department this month is likely to secure the permanent Command of Aden, with effect from July next, when he returns from leave.

AMONG the matters on the agenda for the first meeting of the new Corporation, which will be held on the 11th instant, are the appointment of President for the year, for which position Mr. D. E. Wacha will be proposed, the appointment of eight members of the Standing Committee and the election of a representative on the City Improvement Trust in place of Dr. Viegas, who has ceased to be a Councillor. A letter will also be submitted from the Commissioner requesting the Corporation to authorize him to incur all necessary expenditure in defending the suit filed against the Corporation by the Tramway Company and in respect of matters relating to the question of purchase.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway, for the week ending 9th February amounted to Rs. 4,854, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 708. Total earnings from 1st January to 9th February were Rs. 21,770, amounting to a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 8,652.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 9th February amounted to Rs. 16,032, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year, of Rs. 1,807. Total earnings from 1st January to 9th February were Rs. 78,309 amounting to a decrease on the corresponding period of last year, of Rs. 3,754.

THE town of Nakodar in the Jullundur district, which has a population of 9,740, has been attacked with plague. The town is the head-quarters of the tahsil of that name, and is the largest centre yet attacked in the Punjab. The village of Salhowal in the Sialkot district, population 218, has also been attacked with plague.

A SMALL Committee is now sitting in Lahore to consider matters in connection with the new frontier province. It consists of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, Colonel Deane, and Mr. Bunbury, Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar, with Mr. O' Dwyer as Secretary. The Committee will report to the Government of India regarding the changes required to give effect to the scheme of separation, special attention being paid to financial details.

WITHIN the past eight or ten days, since the decided rise in the mortality from plague, writes the "Englishman," there has been a continuous exodus of natives, mainly Marwari traders, from Calcutta. There has been no absolute panic as there was three years ago, when the plague first broke out with virulence in the city, but it has been observed, both at the Sealdah and Howrah stations, that the night mails are more than ordinarily crowded. Another fact coincident with the increase in plague cases is the number of dead rats that for the past few days have been observed in nearly all the streets in the southern division of the town, notably within the jurisdiction of the Jaun Bazar, Taltola, Waterloo Street and Poddopukur Thanas. A rumour was current in town on Wednesday that, immediately after the departure of the Viceroy, the lower classes were to be inoculated with plague serum whether they liked it or not, and on that night it is a fact that a large number of ticca gari drivers and syces made up their minds to leave for their native villages. Several European residents, however, allayed their fears.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

INTERVIEW WITH A JAPANESE DIPLOMATIST.

FEW people realise how the situation in the Far East has developed in seriousness during the last two or three weeks owing to the publication of the Convention between China and Russia. Relations between Russia and Japan are now very strained—almost, indeed, to the breaking-point, and war seems not only possible, but probable.

"Unless Russia makes some material concession to Japan, and that at once," said a distinguished Japanese diplomatist to a representative of 'The Daily News,' who interviewed him, the other day, "I am afraid it will not be possible to avoid war. Feeling in Japan runs high at the present time, and the vast majority of the public are eager for war, unless Russia comes forward with some proposition which will be acceptable to Japan, and will satisfy her feelings of honour in the matter."

"It is as serious as that?"

"The situation is most serious. The Marquis Ito, the Prime Minister, will undoubtedly do all he can to prevent a war, and the Emperor is a peace-loving prince, but, after all, Japan is a constitutional country, and popular pressure may prove too strong for them. That was the case in the China-Japan war of 1895-96. Marquis Ito was then in power, and he was opposed to going to war with China, as was the Emperor, but public sentiment was too strong for them to contend against it. The success of that war, as you will readily understand, has not tended to still the calmours of Japanese Chauvinists, who now point to the arrogance, the insolence, the utter want of faith shown by Russia. I do not know that it is greatly to be wondered at, when the facts of the case are considered, that the Japanese should be so hostile to Russia. On February 26, only a few days ago, Count Lamsdorff, who, be it remembered, is no more than the veil through which M. Witte, the really great statesman Russia possesses, speaks, gave certain positive assurances to Sir Charles Scott, your Ambassador at St. Petersburg, with respect to Manchuria. Yet the truth is that before these assurances were given the Convention between Russia and China, of which 'The Times' has published a copy, had been drafted in a spirit, in terms, which were entirely contrary to these assurances. The publication by 'The Times' of the Convention must have come as a most unpleasant surprise to Russia, who had never intended that it should see the light of day. If Russia has Manchuria, then Japanese sentiment demands compensation of a substantial character."

"In what way? Where?"

"With Manchuria in her grasp, Russia is a constant menace to Korea. Now, the real independence of Korea, if not its actual possession, is a vital thing to Japan. If Russia had Korea, Russia's predominance in the East, already very great, thanks to the loss sustained by British prestige recently in the Orient, a direct consequence of your hands being tied by the war in South Africa—Russia's predominance, I say, would be so overwhelming that Japan feels her existence would be at stake in that case, and that she might be soon snuffed out from amongst the nations of the world. There is a treaty between Russia and Japan which provides for the independence of Korea and Japan is very willing to abide by it. But Russia? What trust can there be placed in this shameless breaker of promises, assurances, treaties, in this sinister maker of secret conventions concealed under a smiling, cynical mask of unmitigated falseness? She turns that cynical mask to all the world—to America, to you. Remember Batum. Now, then, in brief, here is this secret Convention on the one side and the lying assurances to your Ambassador on the other; and I ask, Is there not good ground for alarm in Japan? Japan will endeavour, no matter at what cost, to prevent Russia from having Korea. And what general sentiment in Japan demands at this moment is that Korea, in some way, must be safeguarded from Russia; if without war, so much the better; if there must be war, then Japan will not decline to fight even the great power of Russia."

"Will you kindly indicate how, in your opinion, Korea might be safeguarded from Russia without war?"

"I am not prepared to say offhand, but here is a suggestion. Why not entrust the Korean army to Japanese officers, who might drill it and make it effective? That would be something, at any rate."

"Would anything of that kind satisfy Japan?"

"I think it would help to do so, but public feeling in Japan is exceedingly hostile to Russia. The country, you may be sure, has not forgotten what took place at the conclusion of the war with China—how Russia, backed by France and Germany, deprived Japan of the full fruits of her victories by getting the Liaotung Peninsula retroceded to China, and why? To take it herself, as all the world now knows."

"Would Japan have any ally in a war with Russia?"

"Japan would be very glad to have an ally—that, of course. But she would probably have to tackle Russia single-handed. Germany will not seriously stand up against Russia, nor will America; and England is too busy in South Africa. That has been a bad business for you in the Far East; it has also been very bad for the Far East itself, for if you had been able to show a firm front to Russia Manchuria might have remained to China."

"You speak as if Manchuria were Russian."

"You have only to read the convention to see that. And as for the Chinese local Government being retained—what do you suppose is the true meaning of that? Let me tell you it is a very clever move on the part of Russia, but not because it seems to give a plausibility to the assurances that Russia will evacuate Manchuria by and by—not at all. That is not the meaning of the thing. Manchuria is a poor province, there is a heavy deficit annually in its Government, and supplies are sent it from the richer provinces. This system by which the poorer provinces are supported by the richer obtains throughout the entire fabric of the Chinese Empire, and Russia, which is perennially short of funds, will continue to draw support in rice and money from the other provinces of China according to custom. Thus Manchuria will be kept up by China—for Russia. It is a pretty scheme, is it not?" asked the diplomat with a smile.

"Is the war with Russia likely to take place soon?"

"I hope there will be no war, but the Japanese Chauvinists are anxious to have it now. At the present time the Japanese fleet is far more powerful than the Russian—that is, in the Far East. If Russia took all her ships from the Baltic and the Mediterranean Japan would be outclassed in war vessels, but Russia cannot afford to take her whole fleet from Europe to Asia. And so, say the Chauvinists, now is Japan's opportunity, for in three or four years more Russia will have added to her fleet so many new ships that Japan will have lost her chance. Russia has in the Orient four battleships, nine cruisers, and about thirty small vessels of different kinds, but the Japanese fleet is larger and infinitely better equipped. I believe that if war takes place a decisive naval battle will settle the whole matter; it would probably be fought at Yalu, where Japan fought and defeated the Chinese in 1895. But, as I said, I hope there will be no war."

"Telegraphic advices from Tokyo speak of a Cabinet crisis in Japan. Is that connected with the war feeling?"

"It has nothing to do with it. The Upper House, which is a pretty conservative body, protested against a threatened increase of taxation. It is a budget difficulty, you see, but it is not a very serious matter, for there is a provision in the Japanese Constitution by which, in the event of the budget for any one year not being passed, then that of the previous year is automatically substituted for it."

"What about the reported landing of a force of Russians at Masampho in Korea?"

"That has no real importance, nor is it connected in any way with the impending conflict between Russia and Japan for Korea. Russia has a good many ships cruising all the time in these parts, and now and again a force of sailors is landed—given leave to go ashore for a while. I have heard of as many as a thousand Russian sailors being landed at one time. No, there is nothing in that."

"Anything further?"

"I hope there will be no war with Russia; it would be a very serious thing for Japan, but—but. Well, I've said enough."

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

HOISTING OF RUSSIAN FLAG FORBIDDEN.

BRITISH OFFICER SABRED BY FRENCH SOLDIERS.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

M. Giers has received instructions from St. Petersburg to forbid the hoisting of Russian flags on the disputed land at Tientsin pending a settlement. This is in consequence of the British protest against the hoisting of the flag after the withdrawal of the guards.

Captain Barrett, of the Burma Battalion, has been assaulted and sabred by seven Frenchmen at Tientsin. His injuries are not dangerous.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The British have captured a fifteen-pounder gun and two pompoms east of Vryheid.

The Boers are retiring Eastward.

HOUSE OF COMMONS STILL SITTING.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

The announcement that the House of Commons had adjourned till the 22nd inst., was incorrect.

THE KUMASSI DESERTERS.

STATEMENT IN PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Chamberlain, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that the Kumassi deserters numbered 450 and were being repatriated in Sierra Leone. They had done no damage.

They were not relieved at the time promised owing to operations in Gambia.

The Gold Coast Constabulary were now garrisoning Kumassi, but the strength of the force is not known.

THE SUGAR CONFERENCE.

Lord Cranborne, in the House of Commons, said that His Majesty's Government had informed Belgium that it was prepared to discuss the re-assembling of the Sugar Conference and had asked for preliminary explanations.

THE JAMESON RAID CLAIMS.

CHARTERED COMPANY NOT LEGALLY LIABLE.

In the House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain, in reply to a question, said that the Government had been legally advised that the Transvaal's claim on the Chartered Company in connection with the Jameson raid has not passed to the Imperial Government and that the Chartered Company was not legally liable to pay the claim to the Imperial Government.

[The amount of indemnity claimed in respect of the Jameson raid was put at £677,938-3s-3d for material damage, and £1,000,000 was also claimed for "moral and intellectual" damage. The latter was never admitted; the former has not been paid, and it appears likely that after all the Chartered Company will escape payment of their debt.]

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, APRIL 1.

P. and O. S. N. Co's steamer India arrived here from Bombay yesterday afternoon.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

The clan line steamer Clan Mackinnon arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart arrived here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, APRIL 1.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's. s s Sydney which left Bombay on Friday the 15th ultimo at 5 p.m., arrived at Marseilles on Sunday the 31st ultimo at 5 a.m.

The Austrian Lloyd's s s Franz Ferdinand from Trieste, left Karachi for Bombay on the morning of the 2nd instant and is expected to arrive here on the morning of the 4th instant.

The same Company's s s China, from Japan left Penang for Calcutta, on the afternoon of the 1st instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 3 22-32.
The Manchester market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	95 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 9-16
Bar Silver	27 3-16

MAULED BY A TIGRESS.

A FOREST OFFICER INJURED.

A NAGPUR correspondent says:—Mr. McCrie, the officiating Deputy Conservator of Forests, Nagpur-Wardha Division, was rather severely bitten and mauled by a tigress on Monday at midday, in the jungle near Chorbaoli, a village situated on the Seoni to Kamptee road. He went out on inspection duty to the forest in the valley hard by Chorbaoli, a place which is infested with tigers. While he was inspecting the forest, he saw a tigress and two full-grown cubs. He fired two shots at them, and wounded the tigress and one of the cubs. The other cub ran away and was soon followed by the wounded cub, but the tigress quietly moved off and concealed herself in the long grass jungle. While Mr. McCrie was searching for her she suddenly pounced upon him and seized his right thigh. He struck her a severe blow with the butt-end of his rifle. She then let go her hold on the thigh and seized his arm. He gave her another blow with his rifle. Mr. McCrie re-loaded his rifle, fired and killed the tigress. Mr. McCrie walked a few paces and called out for his servants, but before they came up to his assistance, he had fainted from exhaustion caused by loss of blood. He was brought into Kamptee and placed in the Dak bungalow, Dr. Qayle, the Civil Surgeon of Nagpur, being summoned to attend him.

UNLESS LORD Lansdowne's speech has been badly summarised by Reuter, the policy of England in the Far East has undergone a very material devolopment since his Lordship went to the Foreign Office. The second clause of the Anglo-German agreement did not bind these powers to maintain the integrity of China even without Manchuria; and still less with it. The clause runs as follows: "The Imperial Government and Her Britannic Majesty's Government will not on their part make use of the complication to obtain for themselves any territorial advantages in Chinese Dominions, and will direct their policy towards maintaining undiminished the territorial condition of the Chinese Empire." The utmost to which this clause binds the contracting parties is the use of diplomacy to preserve the integrity of the Chinese Empire. It is scarcely possible to believe that Lord Lansdowne has resolved to change the policy of his predecessor, to stultify the public utterances of his party leaders for years, and to pledge Great Britain to a programme in the Far East plainly pregnant with the gravest possibilities. Years ago Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour declared in the most direct language possible that our interests and those of Russia in Machuria were no antagonistic, and our policy has all along indicated that we were not prepared to oppose by other than diplomatic means the increase of Russian influence in the northern povinces.

THE MURDERER OF LIEUTENANT HOME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 2.

It is reported that Shikari, the notorious head of the Chabar Khel Sheranis, who murdered Lieutenant Home in 1895, has been killed by one of his companions in Afghanistan, where he had been a refugee for the past six years.

LOCUSTS IN BALUCHISTAN.

Enormous swarms of locusts are breeding this year in Baluchistan and the political authorities have been distributing a new fungus for their destruction, but the results so far are unpromising.

HEAVY SNOW AND THE COMING MONSOON.

The heavy snowfall of the past winter proves to have been confined to the Lower Himalayhs. The Meteorological Department, therefore, do not expect it to interfere with the coming monsoon.

THE METROPOLITAN LEAVES FOR ENGLAND.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 2.

The Metropolitan, accompanied by the Rev. H. O. Moore, Domestic Chaplain, left Calcutta this evening *en route* for England on six months' leave. His lordship will embark on board the mail steamer "Persia" at Bombay on Saturday.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

BANGALORE, APRIL 2.

At a monster public meeting, held last evening in the Mayo Hall, under the presidency of the Resident, Nawab Mohsin Ul Mulk, the Secretary of the Aligarh College, delivered an eloquent lecture on Mahomedan Education. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. An influential committee was formed to collect subscriptions for the Aligarh College, which is to be raised to the status of a Mahomedan University, as a memorial to Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, the founder. The Nawab's intended visit to Madras has been abandoned as he leaves to-night for Aligarh via Bombay to make arrangements for the Viceroy's visit to the Aligarh College about the 25th instant.

TEA IN TIBET.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 1.

An important experiment in introducing tea into Tibet has been made by Mr. Korb of Kalimpong. The departure is only partly successful, owing to the Yatung merchants being afraid of offending the Lamas who have a monopoly of Chinese brick tea.

THE VICEROY'S SHIKAR PARTY.

VICEROY'S CAMP, APRIL 1.

His Excellency the Viceroy and party had another long day in the jungle, and Mr. Lawrence killed a tiger. The party move the camp to-morrow. The total bag up to date is three tigers.

ARRIVAL OF TRANSPORT DILWARA.

THE Transport Dilwara, Captain A. W. Mann, arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Southampton, which port she left on the 9th March, and called at Queenstown on the 11th, Gibraltar on the 15th, Malta on the 19th, Port Said on the 22nd Suez on the 23rd and Aden on the 28th idem. She has brought Royal Garrison artillery and drafts for various regiments, consisting of 52 officers, 12 ladies, 5 children, 5 warrant officers, 6 women, and 8 children, and 1,062 non-commissioned officers and men, 21 women, and 22 children. During the voyage she experienced fine weather. The Dilwara arrived at 4-30 p.m., and the debarkation will take place to-day. The baggage Guard and working party, strength 4 Officers and 200 men, under a Field Officer, will leave the ship's side at 11-0 a.m., in charge of the baggage, and the remainder of the troops for shore will move into the barges at 1 p.m., and 2-30 p.m. The troops will leave by three special trains from Sassoon Dock to Deolali and Poona. The first train to Deolali with 7 officers, 322 men, 8 women and 6 children, will start at 5-40 p.m. and arrives at Deolali at 5-45 a.m., to-morrow. The second train, with 6 officers, and 356 men, will leave the dock at 6-30 p.m., and arrives at Deolali at 7-5 a.m., to-morrow. The third train to Poona leaves the Sassoon Dock at 7-20 p.m., with 5 officers and 300 men, and is timed to reach at 5-40 a.m., to-morrow. The following are the names of the officers:—

Lieut-Col and Mrs Murray, R Innis Fus	2nd Lieut Baring, 3rd Rifle Brigade
Major Onslow, R F A	2nd Lieut Denison, 2nd K R Rifles
Lieut R G and Mrs Collins and 2 children, R F A	2nd Lieut Koebel, N Stafford Regt
2nd Lieut D L P French, R F A	2nd Lieut Young, Unattached List
Major and Mrs Edwards, I M S	2nd Lieut Williams, Unattached List
Lieut and Mrs Anderson, I M S	2nd Lieut Wardell, Unattached List
Lieut and Mrs Razzak, I M S	2nd Lieut Skene, Unattached List
Lieut and Mrs Swan, I M S	2nd Lieut Semmonds, Unattached List
Capt and Mrs Hobson, R H A	2nd Lieut Padday, Unattached List
Capt Brodribb, R A M C	2nd Lieut Morice, Unattached List
Lieut Douglass, R A M C	2nd Lieut Lyell, Unattached List
Lieut and Mrs Carroll, R A M C	2nd Lieut Hensley, Unattached List
Lieut Waithman, 1st R Sussex	2nd Lieut Flint, Unattached List
2nd Lieut Aldrige, 1st R Sussex	2nd Lieut Davis, Unattached List
Lieut King, 1st Lincoln Regt	2nd Lieut Dalmahoy, Unattached List
Lieut Elliott, R G A	2nd Lieut Crosthwaite, Unattached List
Lieut Waycott, R G A	2nd Lieut Clutterbuck, Unattached List
Lieut Apton, R G A	2nd Lieut Channer, Unattached List
Lieut Jenkins, R G A	2nd Lieut Batchelor, Unattached List
Lieut Garrett, R G A	Sister of 2nd Lieut Prior, Border Regt
Lieut Drought, R G A	Sister of Ca[illegible], I S Corp
Lieut Phillips, R G A	Wife of Cap[illegible]enheim, I S Corps
Lieut Allsup, R G A	Rev J Hawkins, Acting Chaplain
2nd Lieut Owen, 3rd Warwick Regt	Mrs Kennelley and 3 children, Ecclesiastical Dept
2nd Lieut Bannerman, 3rd Warwick Regt	
2nd Lieut Lane, 3rd Warwick Regt	
2nd Lieut Carlton, 2nd R Scots	
2nd Lieut George, 2nd R Irish	
Capt Baines, York and Lanc Regt	
2nd Lieut Metford, 1st Dorset Regt	
2nd Lieut Tryan, 1st Dorset Regt	

FACTORIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

IN acknowledging the report on the working of the Indian Factories' Act in the Madras Presidency for the year 1899, Mr. H. J. McIntosh, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, says:—"The Inspector of Factories, Madras, reports that the Madras Brick, Tile and Iron Works was removed from the register of factories, as the required complement of operatives was not maintained throughout the year. No information is, however, given as to the number of hands employed in that factory during the year. If the number was not less than 50 on any one day, the establishment should not have been removed from the register. In this connection I am to invite attention to the letter from this deparment, No. 481, dated the 27th March 1899, in which it was stated that no establishment should be treated as a factory under the Indian Factories Act unless it is both worked by the aid of mechanical power and employs not less than 50 persons simultaneously on any one day. I am to commend, for the consideration of the Governor in Council, the following suggestions which have been made by the Special Inspector of Factories, Bengal:—(1) 'that, as in England, a brief epitome of the more important provisions of the Act and the rules framed under it, so far as they deal with the duties and privileges of the men, women and children employed, should be prepared and hung up inside the factories; and (2) that women should not be employed at the feed-end of softeners in jute mills'."

AT a meeting of the directors of the Bank of Madras held on Monday evening the Bank's rate of interest was reduced by one per cent. The present rate is eight per cent.

MR. LOWRIE, Third Engineer of the Transport Atlantian, whilist swimming in Colombo harbour on Monday evening, was attacked by a shark, and his leg and thigh were found hanging by a shred. Death ensued from the injuries and shock.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

MANCHESTER COTTON TRADE.

REVOLUTION IN FILE-MAKING.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

IT will be a matter of general regret that the scheme of conciliation in the cotton trade has fallen through. Since 1893 the wages of spinners have been regulated by the Brooklands Agreement, or by special agreements governed by the general idea of that settlement. The Brooklands Agreement recognised the disastrous character of trade disputes for both parties, and endeavoured to avert them for the future by creating a machinery for the alteration of wages and limiting the amounts by which wages could be lowered or raised at any one time. It was thought by many people that a further advance might be made in the direction of avoiding disputes by establishing machinery for the automatic readjustment of wages, and a scheme was drawn up by the Committee of the Employers' Federation for that purpose. The general idea of this scheme seems to have been a sound one. Following in some respects the precedent of the Miners' Conciliation Board, it proposed to fix both a minimum and a maximum wage, between which actual wages were to vary in accordance with the state of trade. Speaking generally, we believe this to be a sound principle, and to represent the arrangement towards which highly organised industries are likely to gravitate in the future. It gives the workman the certainty of a minimum wage, while it also gives him a certain share in the profits of good times. In compensation for this it fixes a maximum beyond which in exceptionally good years the fruits of prosperity would go wholly to the employer. It is a matter for disappointment that means have not been found for embodying so good a principle in a working agreement, and the public will await with some interest the operatives statement of the reasons which induced them to decline the offer. The reasons put forward in the letters from their representative published in the statement now issued by the Employers' Committee can hardly be taken as a full or adequate explanation of their attitudde.

We suspect that what has really militated against the adoption of the scheme has been the attempt to go a little too fast. It is a long step forward to get any permanent agreement at all, and it is perhaps a mistake to begin with the attempt to frame one which should provide for every detail. Let us go back to the useful precedent of the Miners' Board, and compare the scheme under which it works with the present proposals. The miners have a fixed minimum and a fixed maximum. Within these limits wages vary, not in accordance with a sliding scale or any universal rule, but by agreements made from time to time. The arrangement proposed by the Master Cotton Spinners differred in this respect, that it substituted a sliding scale based on a calculation of the margin of average profit allowed by the state of prices. It is on this point that negotiations have broken down. Probably the underlying feeling in the minds of the operatives is that they do not wish to commit themselves absolutely to the principle that prices should govern wages, even within the fairly narrow limits marked out by this scheme. The margin of profit must be at best a matter of estimates, and estimates do not always command the confidence of both sides to a bargain. The scheme would be immensely lightened if this complicated machinery could be thrown overboard, and both parties would then be able to get to what is, after all, the first point to be settled, namely the figure to be taken as the minimum from which all changes are to be reckoned. It is useless to discuss the secondary question of the measurement of fluctuation between limits unless the determining point of the limits themselves is first fixed. The minimum suggested in the scheme before us would carry wages to a point between 2 and 3 per cent below the level reached in the Brooklands Agreement—the low-water mark of recent years. It is improbable that the operatives would contemplate such a reduction as a contingency to which they might be brought by a variation in prices. Had the rate at which wages stood before the Brooklands Agreement been taken as the minimum, with a narrower upward range than that proposed, the scheme would, we fancy, have had more chance of success. Be that as it may, it is hoped that Mr. Macara and his friends will not abandon in despair the excellent work to which they have set their hands, but will, in due time, make a renewed endeavour to find a working basis for a Conciliation Board by agreement on the broader and simpler issues referred to.

A somewhat sensational announcement is made in the Iron "Age", of New York, as to the formation of an influential syndicate of Sheffield business men to acquire a patent for re-cutting old and worn files by a chemical process similar to that employed to etch metals. The new process, if successful, will work something like a revolution in the file industry. To re-cut old files by the existing process is a tedious and expenfive business, and cannot be repeated. The old teeth have to be ground off, the metal re-heated and then cut again. There is no waste of metal by the new process, and no change in the temper. The work is done with infinitely less labour and time, and is 75 per cent. cheaper than the old plan. Moreover, the process leaves a better tool, and it can be repeated several times. The necessary incisions are made in the body of the file, and the sharp edges to the teeth necessary in a perfect file are made by the erosive action of the acids employed. The promoters of the syndicate are said to be Colonel Vickers, Son, and Maxim; Colonel Allen, of Henry Bessemer and Co.; Mr. Brailsford, chairman of the Ebbw Vale Company; and Mr. R. B. Tetley on Australian commercial magnate.

In these days when the Empire seems drawing together in so many ways, it would only seem natural that the development of the resources of the Colonies in the interest of the Mother-country should keep pace with the progress in other respects. While our Canadian troops have been rendering such important services in South Africa, and have been so cordially welcomed on their journey home, we have heard from time to time of the great enterprise at Sydney, Nova Scotia, which is now nearing completion, and enters the market with its products. This event is heralded by the arrival in the early days of March at the Savoy Hotel of Mr. Wallace Buell, general sales' agent of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Limited. For some time past negotiations have been conducted by Mr. Montford P. Sayce, and have now culminated in a most effective arrangement for the distribution on this side of the Atlantic of the pig-iron product of the works. This pig-iron has excited much interest among the British steel-makers, it being specially adapted to the most modern methods of steelmaking, and on account of its fine quality, low cost, and the large quantity available, is looked upon as a most important basis of raw material for meeting the world's competition here in finished products. This is emphasised by such facts as follow:—Inexhaustible quantities of coal and ore at the company's works at approximately from four to five shillings per ton respectively—a figure very much below the cost of these materials at any other works. While Pittsburg is about 3,600 miles by rail and water from the principal Europeans markets, Sydney is located on one of the finest deep-water harbours and coaling stations in the world, and is only about 2,300 miles from the same markets. The company's output of about 1,200 tons daily is looked upon as but the beginning of even greater developments, and may be counted upon as one of the most important factors in the world's iron business. The United Kingdom and its working men may be congratulated upon such an important alliance.

Some years ago a number of English scientists reported on, and highly recommended, a system of electric tanning it was proposed to introduce into this country from the Continent. Not only did the electrical process largely diminish the time required by the hides in the pits, but the resulting product was stated to be relatively superior to the material treated in the normal way. The electrical process was scouted with derision by the London tanners, who found it impossible to understand how any improvement could be made upon a process whose goodness had been demonstrated by long and time-honoured experience, and the rash innovators soon made an ignominious retreat. The Groth electric tanning system, however, has been working most successfully in various parts of the Continent during the past four or five years, and has even discovered at last a convert in this country. In Shropshire, a short time ago, ten tan pits were converted for electrical tanning, and the result has proved so satisfactory that provision is now being made for twenty more. Meanwhile, the bulk of the tanneries are still persevering in the methods of their forefathers, only advancing upon their ancestors so far as to reuce the time (and therefore the quality of the leather) they give to the impregnation of the skins with the tannic acid, a concession to the modern spirit of haste in industrial methods that has met with but scant welcome from the public.

Still another triumph has to be written down to the credit of the electrical furnace. It is now found possible to produce phosphorous electrolytically in a manner as simple as economical. Phosphate rock is treated under the electric arc, and the vapours reduced by suitable cooling means and the resulting phosphorous collected and treated in the customary way. The cost of producing yellow phosphorous is stated to be 3 1-2d. a pound, of which cost electric current is accountable for 1 1-2d. A new metal is claimed to have been produced by the same means—i.e., the electric furnace. It is stated to have the appearance and nearly the specific gravity of silver, and to be unattacked by either sulphuric or hydrochloric acids, though slightly acted on by concentrated nitric acid. It is also stated to form an electrical conductor of a conductivity equal to copper at a temperature beneath 90deg. Fahrenheit. It may be well to note in regard to these statements that the possibility of producing a "new metal" is very remote, and that they should be accepted with reserve. It is worth remarking, however, that the use of the electric furnace is in this country confined to two purposes: the manufacture of aluminium and carbide of calcium. We do not appear able to get any farther than the evolution of these two bodies. Both in Germany and the United States the electric furnace is extensively employed, for not only aluminium and the carbide, but for making artificial graphite, carbonindum, and, as we have seen, phosphorous, while it is incessantly being experimented with in synthetical production in other directions.

The Nernst lamp has been the subject of reference in this column on several occasions, though the period of its approach to the commercial market seems as far off as ever. When this interesting invention comes before the public, it is likely to meet a powerful competitor in the new lamp now being matured by Dr. Auer von Welsbach. Professor Welsbach, it appears, has been successful at last in rendering osmium, one of the most intractable of substances, for his purpose into filament form, when a twenty to fifty-volt electric current imparts to it a brilliant incandescence at the rate of one Heffner candle for one and a half to one-and-three-quarter Watt. The filament is said to last 700 hours, but there will be some difficulties in running the lamp on a 100 or 200volt circuit several lamps having to be put in series. Another important innovation in electric lighting practice, and one should it bear out the statements made on its behalf, that should completely revolutionise arc lighting, is the new arc-lamp of Herr Ewald Rash. It has been found that a good electric arc can be produced by the use of some refractory earths, which, like those employed by Nernst, become conductors only on heating. The economy stated to be effected by the use of these, instead of the ordinary carbons, is startlingly great (1-4 Watt per sixteen candles) and opens out a very wide prospect if the expectations of the invention are borne out.

The adage that competition is the life of trade appears to be subject to exceptions. Anyhow it has driven Scotch brewers to turn to combination for a way out of their difficulties. Negotiations have been proceeding with the view of forming a big combine to include all the brewers in Scotland. If carried through, the capital will not fall far short of £10,000,000. An Edinburgh brewer recently told a press representative that one of their most formidable difficulties was the huge discounts they had to allow, amounting in many cases to 40 per cent. Not content with that, some firms, notably the late unfortunate Pattison concern, occasionally gave thirteen barrels to the dozen. It was quite impossible, added the brewer, for the smaller concerns to compete against that sort of thing, more particularly when the heavy travelling and working expenses were added. The quality of the export beer had to be maintained no matter at what cost, and unless some arrangement was come to, profits would soon reach vanishing point.

OBITUARY.

SIR JOHN STAINER.

SIR JOHN STAINER was born in 1840, and was a chorister at St. Paul's between 1847 and 1856. At the age of sixteen he became organist to St. Michael's College, Tenbury, then recently founded by the late Sir F. F. Ouseley; and three years afterwards, he was, at the early age of nineteen, made organist of Magdalen College, Oxford. He seized the opportunity of graduating in arts as well as in music, proceeding to Mus. Bac. in 1859, B.A. 1863, Mus. Doc. 1865, M. A. 1866. In 1860 Dr. Stainer had been appointed organist of the University Church by the then Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Jeune, late Bishop of Peterborough, and he held this appointmen, together with the organistship of Magdalen, until 1872, when he was appointed to succeed Sir John Goss, as organist of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, which post he resigned early in 1888. He composed a large number of anthems and Church services as well as songs of a secular character, a Treatise on Harmony, educational Primers on Harmony, Composition, and the Organ. He achieved a high reputation as a scientific musician. A cantata by Dr. Stainer, "The Daughter of Jairus," was composed for, and produced at, the Worcester Festival, 1878. In the same year he was nominated by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales one of the jurors of the Exhibition in Paris, and when it was closed he was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. In 1883 his cantata, "St. Mary Magdalen," was produced at the Gloucester Festival. In the same year Dr. Stainer was appointed Inspector of Music to the Education Department in the place of the late Dr. Hullah, and also had the honour of being nominated a member of the Council of the Royal College of Music by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. In 1885 Dr. Stainer received the degree of Mus. Doc. "honoris causa" from the University of Durnam. In 1888 he received the honour of Knighthood, and in 1889 was appointed Professor of Music in the University of Oxford, as successor to Sir F. G. Ouseley, deceased. He was an Honorary Fellow of the Royal Academy of Music, an honorary Fellow of the Tonic Solfa College, and one of the Vice-Presidents of the Royal College of Organists, and President of the Musical Association. It 1893 he received the distinction of being elected an honorary Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxon.

LUNACY IN INDIA.

THE facts as regards the number and treatment of the lunatics in India are (says the "British Medical Journal") remarkable. The census of 1891 revealed a proportion of five insane persons for every 10,000 of population, as against a corresponding proportion of 33 in England. The majority of lunatics are detained and managed at home, and there is no reason to believe that they are treated otherwise than humanely Those of them who endanger the public safety and cause peril to life or property attract the attention of the police, and are re moved and segregated. In the Province of Bengal, with a population of over 71 millions, there are only five public asylums, containing 902 lunatics, of whom about 50 per cent. are criminals and about 20 per cent. females. The recovery rate of 10 to 15 per cent of average population attests the succes of the treatment in Indian asylums. The usual death-rate is about 9 per cent. which cannot be considered excessive.

AT Lahore, on Friday, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab met a number of leading Mahomedans at the School of Art, Lahore, to deliver to the community a lantern presented to the Shahi Mosque by His Excellency Lord Curzon. The lantern had been under preparation for some time past under instructions from the Viceroy, and is now a fine piece of artisanship. Khan Bahadur Mahomed Barkat Ali Khan, Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Islamia, requested his Honour Sir Mackworth Young to convey the deep sense of gratitude felt by the community at this considerate gift of His Excellency Lord Curzon.

BOMBAY CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A MEETING of the above authority was held yesterday at its office, Albert Buildings, Fort. There were present Mr. S. Rebsch (chairman), Colonel Riddel, Lt. Col. Olivier, Messrs. W.C. Hughes, F.C. Remington, J. Willcocks, E. Grey, F. C. Macrae, Sassoon J. David, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla and Mr. Dinshaw Edulji Wacha. Mr. Shilstone, the Secretary, was also present.

TENDERS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS.

The Board accepted the tenders of Messrs Tejar, Kaya & Co. in respect of the following works:—(1) Construction of roads on Hornby Road Estate; (2) Construction of the Cooperage Road; and (3) Paving Courtyard at Agripada chawls.

REPORT OF THE LAND COMMITTEE.

The Board considered the following report of the Improvement Committee regarding the alignment of the Street Scheme No. 2:—

We have had under consideration letter dated 26th October 1900, from the President of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, regarding the Corporation's wishes concerning the alignments proposed for Scheme No. II We have also had before us Government Resolution dated 17th January, sanctioning the scheme and suggesting modifications to be carried out during construction.

2. Before dealing with the Governmant Resolution it will be convenient to consider the points mentioned by the Municipality.

(a) Relation of present scheme to the City as a whole.—We submit a plan of the City, showing how Scheme No. II and the proposed future extensions to be undertaken under other schemes will fit in with the general road alignments, etc., of the City.

(b) Nothern Alignment.—Engineer's plan shows an alignment practically identical with that desired by the Corporation, but in view of the representation made to the Board by the Municipal Commissioner for the improvement of Mandvi Koliwada, it may be practicable to divert the line still further north at its eastern end, as indicated in dotted lines on the plan. It will be understood that the proposals made for this alignment are at present only intended to indicate the route which the road will take in future schemes. As much as practicable this road will be carried out within the limits of the area notified by the Board for Scheme No. II.

(*d*) Land to be acquired near Carnac Bridge Road.—This matter will be more conveniently considered in connection with the detailed proposals regarding the main and subsidiary roads which will be treated of later on.

(*c*) Wadia Fire Temple.—Engineer's plan shows the proposed diversion of the road intended to obviate the acquisition of the parts of the Temple to which the Trustees of the Temple take exception.

3. We have given careful consideration to the two points to which our attention was directed by Government, viz., (1) to increase the width of the main artery from 60 to 80 feet, and (2) the provision of facility to traffic proceeding from the City to the Docks. We recommend that the width of the main artery, that is the most northerly aligament. be constructed as a road of 80 feet width throughout from the Queen's Road to Dongri Koli Street. We consider such increased width in every way desirable, although thereby the area of land which will remain available for resale in Scheme No. II. will be reduced by 5,000 square yards. As regards the provision of facilities for traffic between the City and the Port Trust area we find that two existing over-bridges (Carnac and Masjid Bundar) are 1,600 feet apart, and that, although the terminus of the main artery will strike Dongri Koli Street about midway between these bridges, the existence of railway sidings will render the construction of the overbridge at this point very expensive. We think that there will be a very material diminution in the volume of traffic to be carried across the railway after the new Port Trust Railway has been constructed, and are of opinion, taking everything into account, that the most desirable course will be to add to and improve the present communications with the Masjid Bunder Bridge. To carry this out we propose that a new road, 50 feet wide, should be constructed in the Mandvi Koliwada Improvement area in continuation of Kazi Syad Street and that this street should, latter on, be widened to a like width up to its junction with the Masjid Bunder Bridge Road. The Kazi Syad Street extension would then serve for traffic going to the Masjid Bridge and the Dongri Koli Street would be the route to be followed by heavy traffic going from the Masjid Bridge to the Carnac Road. Dongri Koli Street is already a thoroughfare to the north of the Island, and Kazi Syad Street should, later on, be carried further north of Masjid Bunder Road to a junction with Dongri Koli Street.

4. Having now shown how we propose to meet the wishes of the Corporation and of Government, we pass on to a final consideration of the alignments of the main and subsidiary roads to be adopted for Scheme No. II, The length of line from Queen's Road to Kalbadevie Road needs little remark. We propose that between Girgaum Road and Kalbadevie, the southern boundary of the new road should follow the southern limits of Lohar Chawl Street and that a Circus should be provided at the Kalbadevie Road from which the main artery should be carried in a north-easterly direction and a 50 feet road should run due east to the Carnac Bridge Road. In view of the alignment proposed for the main 80 feet road, we have preferred that the 50 feet road should run somewhat south of the line first proposed by the Board. Such an alignment would more equally divide the area to be served and would have the great advantage of avoiding the Cloth Market, for which heavy compensation would have to be paid. For opening up the insanitary areas in Antobawadi, Pathakwadi and Mahajanwadi, we propose three cross roads, each 50 feet wide. We have considered the desirability of widening Shaik Memon Street, but in view of the heavy cost and its small sanitary advantages we think that this work may be left to the Municipality to carry out under the set-back rules. In arriving at this conclusion we have taken into account the close proximity of Syad Abdul Rahiman Street, the widening of which, throughout its entire length, to the Parel Road, is of much greater importance than treating Shaik Memon Street as a thoroughfare. We propose, therefore, that within the limits of the area notified the Board should carry out the widening of Abdul Rahiman Street to a width of 60 feet, leaving the continuaton of this work to be done in subsequent schemes or by the Corporation.

5. In order to give a complete sketch of desirable improvements in the area extending from the Carnac Road to the proposed northern 80 feet Road. part of which is to be constructed in Scheme II., we submit a plan which shows also the alignment for the Hamalwadi Road, which has been pressed upon the Board by the Corporation, and can be taken up for execution whenever the finances of the Board permit. We have also shown on the plan a re-alignment of a portion of the new Sonapore Street giving an outlet to the Queen's Road.

6 We recommend the proposals now made in regard to the area comprised in Scheme No. II., as notified, for formal adoption of the Board, and would suggest that final orders may be given to the Engineer to carry out the works accordingly.

The report was adopted and it was resolved that before deciding as to the width of the road the Board would like to have before them the comparison of the cost of the whole scheme for a sixty and eighty feet roads, including an extension of such road to the G. I. P. Railway East.

PLANS OF A BUILDING.

The consideration of the Land Committee's report regarding the plans and specification of the building to be erected by the proprietors of the "Times of India" on the plot North of the Municipal Offices was then resumed.

It was resolved that the revised plans be approved subject to the following alterations being made. (1) The style of architecture adopted for the elevations shall be of pointed arch Gothic or Saracenic instead of Renaissance and the facade should be generally similar to the screen wall of the platform of the Victoria Terminus and nowhere less than 26 1-2 feet in height from paement level to top of parapet. (2) Bangalore tiles in place of country tiles, as specified, should be used in the roofing. (3) The permission of the Municipal Commissioner should be obtained to the establishment of a factory at this side, and all municipal requirements regarding conveniences, and places, etc necessary for a lavatory should be complied with (4) the Board's special approval should be obtained hereafter to the engines, etc., intended to adoptedfor working machinery of the printing works and (5) special architecfural features should be provided at the corners.

The Trust then adjourned.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

CHALLENGE CUP RACE.

THE last race for the 'Challenge' Cup, originally fixed for to-day, is postponed to Thursday, 11th instant.

THE MUNICIPAL VACANCIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR.—The Bombay Corporation has declined to exercise its right to appoint persons to fill the vacancies caused by the order of the Chief Judge of Small Causes Court. Mr. Mehta descanted at great length upon setting a "stern example" in order to maintain the dignity, reputation and morale" of the Corporation and "purity of elections." But in the same breath he declared that when he brought his motion he did so with "the fullest confidence that the electors or some other agency would soon return him." After this confession does it not seem a bit comical for the champion of purity to talk about setting a "stern example" to ensure "the purest of elections." Mr. Mehta vehemently argued that Law, Justice, and Honour demanded an example from them, which would be a lesson to delinquents. His supporters did not adduce one single argument to add to those which were brought by Mr. Mehta. The defence was very feeble, Sir Balchandra pleaded for mercy in the words of Portia. On a sudden the debate was closed by the action of Dr. Viegas and Mr. Vandekar. This is extremely satisfactory. It is of importance to know if the Corporation could have honourably appointed Dr. Viegas and Mr. Vandekar. They now appear before the Electorate in bad odour after Mr. Mehta's motion. It is fair to them that a few words about their eligibility be said. Let us also see with the calm eye of reason if Mr. Mehta's motion can find a corner in the horizon if virtue, in the sanctuary of Justice or in a Court of Law.

The motion declares that the Corporation does not desire to make the appointments to fill the vacancies. Why not? Has the Corporation rendered itself unworthy to exercise the right with which it has been expressly endowed by the Corporation? What has the Corporation done to forfeit this right? What has it done to make it disirable that it should not exercise this right? Is it incapable of making good use of its right? Is the ward in which wholesale personation has flourished triumphantly more fitted to make the choice than such an intelligent body as the Corporation? Wherefore should the Corporation refrain from exercising its right? Are the Councillors terrorized or bewitched by some malignant spirit and under its spell impotent to act as honourable men? The legislature demands promptitude in the matter. Within 15 days the vacancies must be filled. It is an enactment against any procrastination. By refusing to appoint the Corporation is guilty of avoidable delay. What is the justification? I have searched in vain for a satisfactory answer.

Mr. Mehta orated for about 60 minutes. For 55 minutes he spoke against the appointment of Dr. Viegas with perfervid eloquence. He marshalled his arguments with consummate skill, talked about setting a "stern example," dilated upon the importance of the "purity of elections," implored members not to tarnish the "dignity, reputation and *morale* of the Corporation, broadly hinted at the criminality of members pledging their votes under the stress of "hysterical canvassing," and essayed with all his might and main to persuade the Councillors that Dr. Viegas, and Mr. Vandekar were unworthy of their suffrages. He adroitly made use of friendship itself to change his arguments with redoubled energy. "The sentiments of friendship" said he in effect "must yield to the dictates of conscience at the call of duty in a public cause, even though obedience be painful." Such indeed was the omnipotent call of duty! "Et tu Brute!" Brutus might have spared this cruel cut of friendship. In this way Law, Reason, Friendship, Eloquence, Platitude and Clap-trap were dragged into the struggle for victory. But the English orator formed a solid bulwark against this flow of oratory. Defeat was at hand. Then ensued the policy of obstruction—dishonourable tactics inaugurated by the Honourable Mr. Setalwad, intolerable when the principle of Government by majority is sacrosavet.

But all this is calculated to damn the candidature of Dr. Viegas and Mr. Vandekar. But the choice could have fallen on Professor Muller and others. The vision of the Councillors was not confined by the walls of the Council Hall. There were no reasons why the Councillors should forego the right to fill the vacancy, or neglect or decline to use it. Conscious of the weakness and vulnerability of his position, Mr. Mehta harangued his hearers upon the merits of Dr. Viegas, the energy, activity, honesty and fearlessness with which he did his duty. To reject Dr. Viegas was to slay him. But he was prone to human feeling, which prompted him to ask the Councillors to stay their hand, not to take the extreme measure of rejecting him, not to slay their whilom colleague. Poor Mr. Vandekar was left in the cold, unwept, unnoticed, and ready to do the bidding of the nearest oracle. This was the only reason given by Mr. Mehta and others for the course recommended in the resolution. It seems considerate and generous. It looks like true virtue, but is really pinchbeck.

To ask Councillors to stay their hand is to assume that the majority were about to slay their victim. This assumption is without foundation. Mr. Menta makes this assumption in the face of the confession that he was undismayed by the information that a number of members had pledged their votes against his motion. For five minutes Mr. Mehta exhorts his audience to stay its hand, while for 55 minutes he has spent his skill and eloquence to persuade them that Dr. Viegas deserves to be slain. Mr. Mehta exhorts them not to slay, when he knows such exhortation is needless. Far from intending to slay the doctor, the majority of the Councillors were ready to beard the lion in his own den, and defend the victim from the onslaught of the King of the Forests. The motion, therefore, was not an act of spontaneous virtue. It was the virtue of necessity to avert self-defeat.

Was the course commenced likely to promote purity of elections?

After Mr. Chitty's judgment, Bombay knows full well that a petitioner personally profits is no way by questioning the validity of elections, even though successful. Under these circumstances nobody could care to waste his time, trouble and money to set the law in motion. Such being the case, the judgment will assuredly give an impetus to malpractices, as nobody will venture to question them. Few know this so well as Mr. Karmali and his agents; and those who figured in the trial of the Election Petition.

In the interests of purity of elections the ward where wholesale personations has been practised ought to be disfranchised. Such disfranchisements are numerous in England in parliamentary constituencies. Instead of punishing the worst, Mr. Metha's motion gives them another chance for corruption, and makes voters feel that their malpractices are viewed with lenity by the Councillors. Councillors are incorruptible, voters may be bribed. Such bribery may now be possible in Mandvi. Had the Councillors made the appointment, bribery would be impossible at present. Mr. Mehta knows the law is defective to deal with personations. Till the law is modified it would have been advisable to give wards no opportunity to indulge in personations so far as the Councillors could help it. They could help it in this instance. They have not done so. In the absence of any more candidates than the two rejected gentlemen they will be elected. This would be very unsatisfactory, as the ward would have no occasion to range itself on the side of the puritans. What guarantee has the Corporation that the two ejected members will not bribe voters to vote or candidates to withdraw except their own character and reputation. Had the Corporation appointed, such a contingency would not have arisen. But what baffles comprehension is the fact that the puritans have in the interest of the purity of elections and the honour and "morale" of the Corporation sent back the gentlemen to Mandvi with a certificate of character and with the "fullest confidence" that Dr. Viegas will be returned. There is some confusion here between action and motion. Such sympathy is troublesome to a reflecting mind. The Municipal puritans really felt, what they said, their only manly course was to have rejected the two gentlemen, while recording their regret that duty left them no choice. The course adopted is a hopeless muddle. "It is neither flesh nor fish, not good red herring." I therefore think the course adopted is based on no satisfactory grounds. The Corporation should have appointed The troubled state of Mandvi made this course more desirable.

Are Dr. Viegas and Mr. Vandekar eligible? This question I propose to discuss, with your premission, in another letter.—Yours, &c.,

SCRUTATOR.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF OPERATIONS.

During the week ending the 23rd ultimo there was light rain in parts of all the affected districts except Caira, Panch Mahals, Broach and Nasik, and in the Native State of Jamkhandi. The prices of the staple food-grains have risen in Broach, Poona, and Satara; elsewhere they have fallen or are stationary.

The numbers relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week.

	Preceding week.	Week under report.
Workers	117950	123,552
Dependants............	22,885	22,932
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	111,189	43,576

The numbers on reliefs works, including dependants have decreased in Ahmedabad by 687, in Poona by 178, in Sholapur by 172, in Dhaswar by 76 and in Bijapur by 45; in the other districts the numbers have increased as follows:—Kaira, 3,434; Nasik, 1,296; Ahmednagar, 1,177; Panch Mahals, 333; Satara, 292; Belgaum, 192; Broach, 103. The numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief in villages and poor-houses have increased in all districts except Nasik, Ahmedabad and Bijapur, which show decreases of 168, 115 and 54, respectively. Two large works—one in Broach and one in Bijapur—were closed during the week, and 11 small works under Civil Agency for the employment of people near their homes were opened in the Panch Mahals, two in Ahmedabad and three in Kaira. Two poor-houses—one at Nivargi and the other at Karwar in the Bijapur District—were opened during the week.

Five officers of the Indian Civil Service from Madras and Bengal, one of the Bengal Police and one of the Burma Police, have been placed by the Government of India at the disposal of this Government for famine duty. Six additional Europeans have been temporarily engaged for duty as Famine Relief Officers in Gujarat. As the influx of destitute wanderers into Ahmedabad City still continues, though on a much smaller scale than last year, the entertainment of special establishments similar to those before employed for picking up the wanderers and removing them to poor-houses has been authorised.

NUMBERS ON RELIEF.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. Revised figures. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
British Provinces.			
Madras	1130	2996	4126
Bombay and Sindh	140833	41245	182078
Central Provinces	—	725	725
Total British Provinces ...	141963	44966	186929
Native States.			
Rajputana States	...	305	305
Central India States	2734	704	3438
Hyderabad	1632	766	2398
Baroda	6203	4127	10330
Bombay Native States...	14998	1259	16257
Total Native States	25567	7161	32728
Grand Total ..	167530	52127	219657

Name of Province.	Present Week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.				
Madras	851	3005	3856	— 270
Bombay and Sind	140938	43555	184483	+ 2405
Central Provinces	..	732	732	+ 7
Total British Provinces ...	141779	47292	189071	+ 2142
Native States.				
Rajputana States	...	296	296	— 9
Central India States	3103	37	3140	— 298
Hyderabad	Figures	not re-	ported	— 2398
Baroda	9998	4055	14053	+ 3723
Bombay Native States ...	14971	1928	16899	+ 642
Total Native States ...	28072	6316	34388	+ 1660
Grand Total ...	169851	53608	223459	+ 3802

NOTES FROM GOA.

Our Goa correspondent, under date March 30th, states:—Since writing you last, the gunboat "Mandooy" has arrived from Lisbon, to replace the "Bengo" which will shortly proceed to Bombay for repairs, prior to returning to Portugal. A steam launch has also been brought by Messrs. W. Watson and Co. and it will shortly commence running between this and "Dona Paula, a landing place near Cabo, which is about an hour's distance from Pangim.

The demand for Salt fish is active for shipments to Ceylon and Coorg, where it is largely used for manure purposes.

On the 27th instant we had a smart shower of rain accompanied by thunder and lightning, but this has rather increased the heat, so after Easter there will be a general stampede for Caranzalem, Ambora and other places, where the well-to-do classes generally resort during the hot weather for baths and sea air.

Our Patriarch is not coming to Goa before the beginning of June as his medical men have advised him to stick to Mahableshwar for at least three months, so as to recruit his shattered health. A "Lenten" Pastoral has been issued by him, condemning the practice of Catholics sending their children to Protestant English Schools in British India, so as to acquire a better knowledge of the language. The Apostolic Delegate for East India, who lately left for Europe, has also spoken strongly on this subject in his farewell address at Colombo.

By the bye, you are shortly to have a new Portuguese Consul General for British India in the person of Viscount Wrem, who has been transferred from Gibraltar and may be looked for in Bombay about the middle of next month, together with Monsignor Sebastiao Pereira, the newly elected Bishop for the Portuguese diocese of Damaun.

Mr. Wassey, the Chief Engineer of the Goa Railway, shot a large tiger at Castle rock the other day. It was the terror of villagers.

Turkeys, ducks and fowls are being largely exported to Bombay and Poona, where it is said there is a good demand for them.

RESTITUTION OF CONJUGAL RIGHTS.

Yesterday at the High court, a full Bench, consisting of Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Crowe, and Mr. Justice Chandawarkar, sat to hear arguments of counsel on a question of law referred to them in the matrimonial case of Hirabai against her husband, Dhunjibhoy Bomanjee Mistree. The suit was originally heard before Mr. Justice Fulton, the plaintiff suing her husband for restitution of conjugal rights. The suit was decided in the plaintiff's favour, the claim being awarded with costs. From that decision, the defendant appealed; and the appeal Court, composed of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, before giving their decision, made a reference to a full Bench on the following question:—Whether article 35 of the Indian Limitation Act applies to a suit under the Parsee Divorce Act?"

Mr. Inverarity, the Hon. Mr. Scott, and Mr. Lowndes instructed by Messrs. Jehangir and Servai, appeared for the appellant and original defendant, Dhunjibhoy Mistree; and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Sorabjee and Jehangir, appeared for Hirbhai, the original plaintiff and respondent. After hearing the arguments of counsel, the Bench took time to consider their decision.

To the Deaf.—A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave £5,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No. 1014 D. The Nicholson Institute, Longcott, Gunnersbury, London, W.

Floriline.—For the Teeth and Breath. — few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SEQUEL TO A PROPERTY SALE.

THE RIGHTS OF PURCHASER, MORTGAGEE AND MORTGAGOR.

At the Small Causes Court, Mr. Rustomji Merwanji Patel, Acting Chief Judge delivered judgment in the suit in which, Mr. Chhabeldas Laloobhoy sued Dayal Mowji to recover from him the possession of the upper floor of a house in Cawasji Patel Tank Road, which it was alleged the defendant occupied as a tenant-at-will. Mr. Shamrao M. Rele, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff, while the defendant was represented by Mr. Pestonji M. Kanga of Messrs. Patel and Kanga.

His Honour in giving judgment said: This is a suit under section 41 of the Presidency Small Causes Court Act for recovery of possession of the upper floor of a house in Cawasji Patel Tank Road. The defendant is the mortgagor and the plaintiff the purchaser from the mortgagee of the said house at an auction sale for Rs. 20,500. The house was mortgaged on the 8th April 1897 and in default of payment of interest, was sold by the mortgagee, one Laije Dongersey on the 8th October last. The conveyance by the mortgagee to the purchaser is dated 20th October. The plaintiff now seeks to evict the mortgagor treating him as his tenant-at-will, alleging that the said tenancy has been determined by a notice dated 15th January last. The validity of the sale was at first disputed, but the pleader was subsequently withdrawn by the defendant's solicitor as the question might have to be investigated by the High Court in another suit. The main defence was that defendant was not a tenant-at-will of the plaintiff and plaintiff had no right to eject him and that this court has no jurisdiction to try this suit under section 41. It was further contended that the defendant was in possession of the whole house by himself and through his tenants, who always paid him rent. The latter point is practically admitted. Till after the purchase the tenant of the defendant had never been asked by notice from the mortgagee to pay rent to him or to the purchaser. It is admitted that the tenants paid the mortgagor as their landlord Rs 125 per month for the portions they occupied. For the rest of the house the plaintiff has assessed the rental at Rs. 600 per year. The annual value of the whole house may therefore be taken at Rs. 2,112. The defence as raised involves also a question of the jurisdiction of the Court. The chief point to decide is whether the mortgagor occupies the same position of a tenant-at-will towards the purchaser as he did towards the mortgagee during the subsistence of the mortgage and whether he can be evicted under section 41 through this Court. The jural relationship between the mortgagor, is established as that of a tenant-at-will. In the case of Heath vs Pugh, Lord Selbourne laid down the possession of the mortgaged land by the mortgagor during the subsistence of the security and while the mortgagee did not take possession, was held (at law as well as in equity) to be at the will or by the sufferance or permission of the mortgagee under a tacit agreement, which the mortgagee might determine at his pleasure. This view was confirmed in appeal. The legal estate is in the mortgagee and the equitable estate is in the mortgagor. It is a privilege annexed to the mortgagee's estate that he may evict the mortgagor even without notice or demand of possession. The question whether the mortgagee could recover possession from his mortgagor under section 41 of the Act has been recently decided in the affirmative by the High Court in the case of Raghowji Vigpal vs. Narayendas. It is contended on behalf of the plaintiff that the purchaser claims through the mortgagee and occupies towards the mortgagor the same legal position that the mortgagee or vendor did; that if there was a permissive occupation of the mortgagor under the mortgagee the same state of things must be presumed to continue and the mortgagor should be treated as a tenant-at-will of the purchaser, and evicted under section 41 which gives him the same right of ejectment to the person claiming through the mortgagee. This contention, cannot, I think, be allowed. Even when the purchaser took a conveyance in which the mortgagor and mortgagee joined, it was held that the person to whom the mortgagee conveyed his legal interest, claimed under the mortgagee, although the equity of redemption was also conveyed to him. The purchaser is not the assignee of a subsisting mortgagee and cannot be said to claim through the mortgagee. He takes under the power of sale, which the mortgagee exercises and the case of Permanundas Jivandas vs Jamnabai showed which is the estate that passes to him in the exercise of that power. Sir Charles Sargent held that the purchaser acquired such title as the mortgagor possessed as the owner of the property at the time the mortgage was made. A mortgagee is a mere incumbrancer, but a purchaser is not. Even under the Property Act the purchaser acquires an undisputed title derived from the power of sale, a title which is distinct from that of a mere incumbrancer. The legal relations between the mortgagee and mortgagor continues in force until the security is redeemed or foreclosed. It seems to me therefore that on the sale of the security the relationship that subsisted as of a tenant-at-will between the mortgagor and mortagagee closed and so also did the permissive occupation of holdings. Under this view the purchaser must be held to acquire ownership under a title that has newly occurred to him through the conveyance, and if he acquired such title as the mortgagor had as the owner of the property, his title must be held to be adverse to that of the mortgagor and section 41 cannot apply. That section is restricted to cases of admitted expressed tenancy and to cases of permissive occupation. The ejectment allowed under section 41 is limited to cases where the annual value at rack rent does not exceed Rs. 1,000. This pecuniary jurisdiction applies to cases of expressed as well as implied tenancy. Where a mortgagor occupies a whole house by himself and through his tenants and where the tenants have never attorned to the mortgagee or received notice from him to pay him the rent, the annual value or rental of the whole house ought to be assessed and taken into consideration. The court ought not to allow the plaintiff in such a case to avoid the question of want of pecuniary jurisdiction by taking a short cut, and fixing the annual value of a portion only of the property in the actual occupation of the mortgagor. The occupation of the tenants under him must be held to be his occupation. In the present case the annual value of a portion of the house is assessed at Rs. 600, but for purposes of the suit the annual value should be taken at Rs. 2,112, which far exceeds the jurisdiction allowed by section 41. The suit must therefore be dismissed with costs. At the request of the plaintiff the judgment is given contingent on the opinion of the High Court.

THE LITERATURE OF CONSCRIPTION.

At the present time, writes a contributor to the "Debats," there exists in Germany a voluminous literature of conscription. The authors of these tracts, memoirs, and articles are former soldiers who have jotted down their own experiences without any pretension to style or picturesqueness. The object of the writers is to describe enforced military service exactly as it is now carried on throughout the Prussian Empire, the treatment of the unhappy conscripts varying, of course, according to the character of their officers. Here is an extract from the diary of a sub-lieutenant: Our men are treated in the most inhuman fashion. From morning till night they are subject to ill-treatment and indignities, our "chef d'escadron" perpetually subjecting them to oaths and bodily punishments. Then follows an enumeration of brutalities, the most trifling offences being punished by blows, pinches, boxes on the ear, and semi-strangulation, the poor fellows often crying like children under the torture and shame. Klippert was the son of a saddler, and an excellent fellow, but slow of understanding. In order to sharpen his wits, his superiors beat him savagely. This device failing, a lieutenant tried what he called "moral remedies" in other words, put a bridle in his mouth, lacerating his gums, forcing him to run on all fours and howl like a dog, hoisting him on to a muck cart in the sight of his comrades. The wretched lad became temporarily insane, and had to be removed to a lunatic asylum. His father's comment was: "If only the Emperor knew!" As we all know the Emperor does know, and tries his best to stop these enormities. Is it any wonder that suicide is a refuge frequently resorted to by the victims! Twenty per cent. of the death-rate in the German Army is due to self-destruction, but the writer in the "Debats" draws attention to another fact equally significant. Young men for the most part enter upon their military service without political bias. Patriots at heart when they put on the soldier's uniform, by thousands they become Socialists ere they take it off. The German military camp is a veritable hot-bed of Socialism. So much for the article in the "Debats." But all familiar with French life know well enough that the "caserne" is no school of patriotism either. Such treatment as has just been described is strictly forbidden in the French Army; nevertheless enforced military service is resented. "Nothing can be a greater mistake," lately said a young Frenchman to an English friend, "than to suppose that conscription renders men more patriotic than before. The exact opposite is the case."—"Westminster."

DIVINE SERVICE.

Wednesday in Holy Week. April 3.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6-45 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Evensong.
6 p.m.—Prayers. Address and Story of the Cross.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Address by Rev H McNeile.

"MUCH TRUST AND LITTLE IMPROVEMENT."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your leader of the 27th instant bristles with truthful views that are quite in conformity with and echo the deep-seated feelings and views of the public. From its very inception the Bombay Improvement Trust was not only never a popular institution but has all along been generally viewed with a more than strongly suspicious eye as being ultimately a source of the greatest permanent harm without any redeeming feature of doing good. It is true several citizens and members of the Municipal Corporation were at the outset successfully led into making statements in favour of the Trust; about the real aspect, character, scope, working, and results—they were perfectly at sea. They took a leap in the dark, and said things then which they would or do decline to say now. It would be highly commendable if they courageously acknowledged this short-sightedness, and speak plainly what they now honestly think.

You are pleased to say: "It is generally believed that in its (Trust's) characteristics there is much trust and little improvement." I may be allowed to say, that the people generally have little trust in it for achievement of real improvement with any adequate advantages; nor do we hope for anything good from it. On the contrary, there is the certain fear of having large debts incurred to be paid by the poor rate-payers. There is nothing so soothing and relieving as your very considerate sentiment "we should not have been surprised had the Corporation, as directly representing the interests of the public, prayed that the Trust be dissolved." The "Bombay Gazette" has done many important public services and public good, and it would be a crowning success if it procures the so-much to be wished for abolition of the blessed Trust.

You say, "the Trust was formed in a hurry." It was formed in absolutely hot haste, so much so indeed, as your own files of the time must testify, that an impression was created that the day after the creation of the Trust the plague would disappear. Anxiety of the people to stamp out plague as soon as possible led them into silence, but the hurry to beautify and overcrowd the open and fair parts of the city is simply indecent. "The Trust was," you are pleased to say, "pitchforked into being without knowing why." The Trust was pitchforked into existence for the first and foremost purpose of taking immediate and effective steps to drive plague out of the city. But this motive has been steadily set aside and lost sight of. The substance—the main object of the creation of the Trust—having been, perhaps on purpose, lost sight of, the shadow—the beautifying of the city—is all that is now steadily kept in view; and the Trust can well afford to do it at leisure. The Trust has been pursuing a perverse course; instead of opening up insanitary and crowded localities as the most important part of their peculiar and incumbent work, they are crowding with buildings the open spaces and making them insanitary, such as the maidan, and are simply spoiling sanitary and open localities, where the public had the one consolation of inhaling a little pure air for a while towards the close of the day; instead of opening up overcrowded localities, open localities are being overcrowded. There is really cause for great dissatisfaction, which is not as distinctly spoken about as it is felt. The Corporation has been pleased to express themselves in their representations to Government "in language whose moderation", as you are pleased to observe, "is remarkable." For my part I think it is not yet too late to make a move in the direction of abolishing the Trust. The object for which it is created—making such improvements as would stamp out the plague and prevent its advent and conducing to general healthfulness of the city—can well be achieved by the Corporation. The first step necessary to be taken was to lessen the overcrowding or congestion, which was taken to be the main cause of plague. This the Trust cannot deny, they having hastily and as a first step built chawls for persons evicted from over-crowded plague stricken quarters. But instead of crying over spilt milk, let us be up and doing to abolish, if possible, the useless Trust—Yours, etc.,

SHAPOORJEE SORABJEE.

RED RAIN, SNOW, AND HAIL.

STRANGE PHENOMENA IN SOUTH EUROPE.

When the very skies weep blood—or what looks like it—others than the superstitious have reason for being interested, if not alarmed. The red rain reported to have fallen in Sicily and Italy has now made its appearance in several places farther north.

The phenomena, a "Daily News" correspondent reports, are now being observed in almost all parts of Austria. At Fiume and along the coast muddy rain of a reddish hue has alternated with red hail and snow, and Triest and other places in the Tyrol have been similarly visited. At Fiume and Abbazia everything has been covered with a thick coating of reddish mud. Some people remember a similar phenomenon twenty years ago. At Gastein red and yellow snow fell.

A fall of blood-coloured rain is also reported to have been observed at Hamburg and in Schleswig-Holstein. Since then there has been, according to various correspondents, a heavy fall of rain and snow, mixed with a yellowish brown sand, which covered the ships in harbour, the pontoons, bridges and roofs.

Referring to the Austrian Alpine provinces a "Mail" correspondent says: "The Italian heat-wave does not seem to have penetrated thus far, but there have been falls of yellow and red snow, and during a period of remarkably low temperature there was suddenly a thunderstorm, after which supervened another yellow snowfall.

"The next morning the sky was filled with a peculiar yellowish light. From Klagenfurth, Salzburg, Meran, and Bad Gastein come reports of a fall of reddish snow, accumulating in some places to a depth of four centimetres.

"At the port of Fiume a strong south-east gale blew, and the town was covered with half-frozen, brownish snow.

"At Botzen, in the Tyrol, there was a slight earthquake, accompanied by a thunderstorm, and the same occurred at the Ungarisch Hradisch, where a landship destroyed twenty-two houses."

WHAT THEY SAY AT THE METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY.

A "Westminster" representative who had a brief chat on the subject with the secretary of the Meteorological Society was informed that, so far as official meteorology in this country is concerned no especial information is yet to hand concerning the phenomena which have been exciting such interest in other parts of Europe. "We know nothing more here," observed the secretary, "than you newspaper people have told us, so I am afraid I cannot add anything to your information on the subject. Similar phenomena have been observed before in England as in other parts of the world, of course," the secretary added, "but whether these islands will receive a visitation from the rain in question on the present occasion I can't pretend to say. Nor should I care to express any opinion on the limited data at present available as to the probable causes of the phenomena. Various theories, I notice have been put forward, any or all of which may have something to do with the matter, but a conclusion can only be arrived at on this point when further information is available than that which has been provided at present. It may be sand from the desert, or the effect of some eruption in some other part of the world, of various other things, which have brought about the result in question, and possibly as some have suggested, the so-called 'tidal wave' reported as having struck the *Teutonic* the other day, may be connected with the matter. But on the information at present available it is impossible to say. The phenomena, "the Secretary added," are by no means unknown to meteorological students. The familiar showers of fishes, shells, and the like reported from time to time are phenomena of the same order—the fishes, shells, and so on being sucked up from the earth in one place and deposited again in the form of rain in another."

The plague returns for the week ending March 23rd show, as regards Bengal, that the total of 7,315 deaths is due to marked increase in the Districts of Behar. Patna, it is true, records only an increase of 147, but the mortality in that district was already 2,529 in the week preceding. Gya has suddenly sprung from 31 to 1,057; Darbhanga from 29 to 512; Shahabad from 288 to 364; Saran from 1,291 to 1,666. It would thus seem that the disease has assumed a particularly virulent form, and has taken on the true epidemic character in places which had hitherto been only partially affected. This was the experience of the Bombay districts in the first two years of plague, and it was only what was to be expected. If inoculation on a large scale could be tried the epidemic might be stayed; but the people of Behar do not yet appear to have shown any great desire to accept the means of comparative safety offered to them. In the Benares and Ballia Districts of the North-West Provinces the disease has not made any serious headway. During the week the figures having risen only from 557 to 651. In the Punjab they have actually fallen to 77, but Karachi once more reports an increase—from 112 to 174. Plague has reappeared in Rajputana, 58 cases with 46 deaths having occurred in Marwar State. It should be noted that Aden still remains free, though his time last year 17 deaths weekly were reported. The hot weather has now set in all over India, and in cases of infected villages it will be possible to move the people into camp: the old theory, however, that plague died out with the advent of summer has been discarded. The disease appears to take no heed of seasons, and it is most difficult to forecast its varying course.

ONLY A COOLY.

The Cooly is the great motive power in the East. Orders vibrating down through all classes of society take effect upon the Cooly. The Viceroy projects a railway, and a thrill of instructions passes through a Member of Council, Secretary, Under-Secretary, Chief Engineer, Superintending Engineer, Executive Engineer, Assistant Engineer, Subordinate Engineer until breaking upon the shores of Coolydom it passes off in labour. The Comptroller-General cuts a Governor's pay, and the Governor transmits a wave of retrenchment through his entire household, until it surges upon shop-keepers and servants, and a Cooly dies of starvation. The Commander-in-Chief administers a reprimand, and Generals swear, Colonels curse, Majors blaspheme, Captains threaten, and finally a Subaltern thrashes his punkah Coolies. Thus orders convertible into labour or pain are carried off by the Cooly. The Cooly suffers, and Eastern Society is purged of exerton and heat.

The Cooly is not much to look at. In the descending scale, before you reach anthropomorphous apes, he is the last thing you can call a man. He is just on the windy side of humanity. A step more and he would be the apex of the animal kingdom: he would supplant the ourang-out-ang and the chimpanzee.

He has neither religion, nor caste, nor music, nor tradition, nor prejudice. He would eat an overseer or a platelayer; he would dine with the Archbishop of Canterbury, or hang himself in a pigskin if the occasion arose. His life is without the sailing directions of any social law written or unwritten; his eye rests upon the lodestar of appetite, and he carries about a basketful of earth, or grubs in the weeds of a plantation.

Wanting imagination, he is always cheerful. He will sleep in the sun of June among the sand and pickaxes of a ballast train; he will chatter gaily on the topmost rail of a high level bridge scaffolding, with hungry Eternity yawning beneath him; he will drink out of the foulest cesspool, and die freely of cholera in scores, as if it were his vocation. He envies no man his genius, or wealth, or piety. He sees the Assistant Engineer measuring metal heaps, according to the most advanced principles of Cooper. Hill, and regards him not; he looks at the planter counting out his money, but it suggests to him nothing; the voice of the missionary falls upon his ears, but with smiles he considereth not his precepts. He says to himself, "I am only a Cooly, trample upon me; let Science, Wealth, and Religion trample upon me. I am only a Cooly. I go forth to my work and to my labour until the evening, and I seek my meat from God: let Science and theology do their worst."

And the Cooly is safe. Science and Theology cannot touch the Cooly. Galileo and Luther have lived in vain as regards the Cooly. Discoveries and crusades may march in blood and triumph over the whole world, but the Cooly survives. The cyclone of progress sweeps along on its furious orbit; but the Cooly is not even a reed shaken by the wind; not even the waving grass of the field; he is only a Cooly beyond the reach of metaphor.

The Cooly has neither home, nor fields, nor locality. Where there is no work to be bone there are no Coolies; but if you hold up an anna on the top of Kinchinjunga or in the heart of the desert of Bikanir, a hundred Coolies will start up around you with smiles and baskets to earn it. When the coin is earned the Coolies will vanish into some dim world of Beggardom, at the back of Phenomena. They are seen no more.

A Cooly has neither sex nor age. He is as often an old woman as a little boy; he is sometimes a strapping, grinning girl suckling a baby; sometimes a man in the prime of life. He completes a meagre day's work as a little black damsel of ten; and reappears next morning as a tottering greybeard on the extreme verge of transmigration.

You might dispense with every Secretary in the Department of Public Works, and the barracks would tumble down, the bridges collapse, and the State railways fail just as they do at present; but without the Cooly there could be no Department of Public Works at all. It would crumble to pieces like its own architecture: he is its prop and stay. He alone represents practice; while the other members of the Department are all for theodolites and theory.

Famines are now so well understood in India that Coolies gravitate to them as by some law of nature. To sit about the country in chattering circles awaiting relief is a mode of life altogether agreeable to the Cooly's tastes. Though content with a famine, a Cooly is capable of enjoying a more adventurous life. He likes being deported in ship-loads to Trinidad or Jamaica. If he gets a little food now and then he will be perfectly happy on the voyage. To see him sleeping three or four deep about the decks you would suppose he had been sailing round the world all his life. Arrived at his destination, he will probably adopt a silver currency. His habits are so frugal and his powers of spreading a little work over a large area are so great, that he often grows fat, and occasionally rich. A bit of work that anyone else would squander in an hour, a Cooly will live upon for a week With wonderful husbandry he will thresh out a week's pay from the most trivial task.

The Army Commission once proposed raising some Cooly regiments to serve in the more unhealthy tracts of the North-East frontier. But the Cooly viewed the matter in a different light, and went down to the dust, nor was seen any more till this thought of the cocked-hats had subsided. Like the Bengali Baboo the Cooly disapproves of the military profession. "Oh, Lord," said the Bengali Baboo after the battle of Knusk-i-Nakhud, "this is a very dangerous Department."

But the Cooly is something of a sportsman; he is an ardent beater. Quail he prefers; but he will beat for a tiger, if you gather him together in sufficient numbers and stay him with pice. It is true that he loves an unlikely cover, and will beat passionately such tussocks of grass as are hardly calculated to afford shelter to the larger carnivora; but yet when the great cat is on foot and moving before the beat he will sometimes be seized with a fierce joy and enthusiasm that finds expression in blank cartridge and points of war upon the drum. The tiger bears our Cooly no grudge; he will eat the Cooly from time to time.

Punkah-pulling is perhaps the Cooly's favourite pursuit. He will crouch over the end of a punkah rope through a long summer's day: with his head between his knees he will sleep over it in jerks from sunset till dawn. All day the fierce rays of the sun beat on the convex of his spine; all night the jackals laugh demoniacally around him; but he remains within himself, subjective. His blood beats its dull measure; a score of organs secrete a score of obscure juices on advanced principles behind the veil of all science; his brain, like a storm Pharos, flashes athwart his grossness, at long intervals, a thought; and he lives as mysteriously as the poet or philosopher—a poor man, but luminous with immortality. Yet shy your bootjack at him, for he is only a Cooly.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT.-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 3rd April.

1. The Proficiency Class will meet at the Corps Club at 6-45 p.m. on Friday 5th instant.

2. Members are requested to return their Arms and Accoutrements to the Head-quarters at once.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 3rd April.

1. Members who have not already returned their Arms and Equipment to Head-quarters, are requested to do so as early as possible.

2. The Competition for the Presidency Medal and Tennent Memorial Challenge Cup will be held at Coorla on Thursday next the 4th instant, at 6-45 a.m. Members competing for these will wear Uniform. The distances will be as follows:—200, 500 and 600 yards. Number of rounds—One sighting shot and seven rounds at each distance. Position—Standing at 200 yards; any Military at 500 and 600 yards. Targets and scoring regulations. The following marksmen are eligible to compete:—Lce Corpl H E Miller, Vol W Smith, Lce Sergt W Walmsley, Vol J A D'Cruz, Lce Corpl E T Stevenson, Sergt J A Mackinnon, Vol R H Selkirk, Vol H Halse, Sergt S Simpson, Sergt P J Boylette, Vol H Nicholls, Sergt A A Irvine, Vol F T Gidney, Cr Sergt H Black, Corpl E C S Strelley, Lce Corpl R. J. Byrne, Lce Corpl W D Slaney, Cyclist Corpl P R Soundy, Cyclist S G Bountiff, Cylist G Walton, Vol H Notscher, Cadet H Hudson, Vol G Clark, Cyclist A S King, Vol H A Stone, and Vol E D Smith.

3. The Highland Challenge Cup, presented by C E Phillimore, Esq, will be fired for at Coorla on Thursday the 4th instant.

Conditions

Open only to adult members with less than 5 years' service (Cadet service not to count). Distance 200 and 500 yards. Position—200 yards standing, 500 yards, any Military. No. of shots—Seven, and one sighting shot at each distance.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R

Schott has demonstrated that by constricting the abdomen with a belt dilatation of the heart under exercise was further increased by reason of the addition to the amount of blood flowing into the right ventricle, especially increasing the amount of work to be done by the heart. The teaching of Schott receives support and corroboration from the experimental observations of Roy and Adami, Fry and Krehl, upon animals. These investigators have shown that compression of the abdominal veins causes dilatation of the heart by increasing the total output, that is, the work done. In the case of dancing, combined with tight lacing, the conclusion has been arrived at that persistent dilatation of the heart following continued muscular exertion may be regarded as of a pathological character and expressive of overstrain of the heart. The clinical symptoms recorded are those of a disabling nature, and those usually observed in cardiac incapacity.

WILL SUGAR BE TAXED?

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. TATE.

In relation to the prevailing impression that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will propose a tax on sugar, a representative of the "Westminster Gazette" saw Mr. Tate, a partner of the firm of Tate and Sons.

Mr. Tate was inclined to think that sugar would be taxed, and he put the probable duty at a halfpenny, because it would be scarcely worth the Government's while to collect a farthing, when the expense involved in clearing a halfpenny would be the same. The gross result from the duty will be a return to the Exchequer of £6,500,000, as there are 700,000 tons of raw sugar imported, and a million tons of refined sugar.

"As refiners," said Mr. Tate, "we must make the best of the situation if the tax is imposed. The people who may be expected to groan the loudest are the confectioners, for they have benefited greatly by the fall in sugar during the last few years from 15s. to 10s. per cwt. But they have had a good time, and will not in reality have much to complain of when the price returns again to 15s., as in the event of a tax it will. As it is, even with a half penny duty they would get their sugar far cheaper than their foreign competitors."

"How will the imposition of the tax affect the Excise Department, and what will be their method of analysis?"

"There you touch upon a most important point," replied Mr. Tate. "Our anxiety is that if a duty is to be levied on sugar it will be done so as not to interfere with the present relative prices that is to say, so that we can still buy the world's sugar on the same basis as the world is at present selling it. Again, it is a matter of vast importance that the analysis of the sugar should be made by the Government scientifically and not, of course, by the colour test which prevailed in the seventies, and is now obsolete. Especially difficult will it be for the Government to assess the amount of sugar in exported jams—and there are 30,000 tons of sugar in exported jams—because rays of light will not test glucose sugar, and its presence must here be ascertained by what is known as 'titration.' It is absolutely essential, if fair and systematic taxation is aimed at, that scientific methods should be employed by the authorities."

In conclusion, Mr. Tate stated that the price of sugar for house-holders would, in the event of the tax, go up relatively a halfpenny all round. When the last sugar tax prevailed the cost to the householder was nearly three times as much, loaf being 5 1-2d. per lb.; fifty years ago it was eightpence. But we consume, of course, far more sugar now than we used to.

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE STEEL BUSINESS.

The report of the North-Eastern Steel Company, Limited, Middlesbrough, regrets that the result of the year's operations has been so seriously affected by a combination of adverse circumstances that for the first time in sixteen years the directors are not in a position to recommend the payment of a dividend. During the first three or four months of the year orders were obtained at prices which, notwithstanding the high price of fuel, appeared to show a fair margin of profit, but in April (says the report) there was a complete collapse of prices in America, and the large producers in that country immediately placed their surplus make upon British markets at prices greatly below the North-Eastern Company's cost of production. This caused a sudden and most serious reduction in the selling prices of finished iron and steel, while the cost of fuel and wages continued to advance, rendering it quite impossible for the company to obtain orders except at a loss, or in insufficient quantities to keep the works in full operation. The directors cannot at present report much improvement in the position. A considerable fall, however, has taken place in the price of fuel, and some slight relief in wages has occurred, and it is anticipated that at the end of this month, owing to the operation of the sliding scale, there will be considerable further reductions.

The "Daily Mail" has news from Hamburg to the effect that preliminary negotiations are taking place between the great American Steel Combination and the Bechum Steel Works for the purpose of formulating a mutual tariff or coming to a common understanding; but members of the American Steel Consolidation Syndicate declare that this is news to them.

Meanwhile, war is to be carried into the enemy's camp by the large Sheffield steel manufacturers, Messrs. Jessop and Sons. The chairman stated that the fact that they were obliged to sell at the same price as the American manufacturers, and face the duty of £10 to £13 per ton, had campelled them to the conclusion to put down plant in America for a certain branch of their business. Mr. Albert J. Hobson, a director, said the directors were not going to plunge. They did not mean to put out their hand further than they could draw it back, or do anything which by an unexpected development might cripple them in Sheffield. Their name stood high in America and by getting inside the tariff they meant to retain their trading connection in that country. Mr. Alfred Hills, another director, said the company did not intend to give up anything they already possessed. Their intention was to keep their works at Brightside fully employed, and at the same time add largely to their American trade by competing in a market from which they were now cut out in consequence of high tariffs.

The great Sheffield firm of Firth's are making steel in America, and Seebohm and Dieckstahl are erecting plant there.

The "Standard's" Odessa correspondent announces that another Sheffield firm, Messrs. C. Cammell and Co., are about to establish there large works for the manufacture of edge tools, &c., making a speciality of files, starting with seventy-eight artificers. The correspondent has also been informed that several other British industrial firms are thinking of following the example.—"Westminster."

THE PUNJAB AND THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

At a meeting of the Committee of Management of the Victoria Memorial Fund, held at the Chief Court, Lahore, on the 22nd March, the Hon'ble Mr. W O. Clarke, President, in the chair, it was resolved to ask all Commissioners the Resident of Cashmir, the Superintendent of Bhawalpur, and the Agent Phulkian States to arrange for the formation of Local Committees for the collection of subscriptions for a Victoria Memorial Fund, and that Local Committees be requested to invite subcribers to state whether their subscriptions are intended for a Local, Sectional, Provincial or National Memorial. Sums unalloted by subscribers to any of the four objects will be apportioned by the Committee of Management at their discretion. The Local Committees will be asked to administer any funds subscribed to a Local Memorial, and remit to the Committee of Management all other subscriptions. It was also resolved that Commissioners be asked to forward to the Committee of Management a month hence the views of Local Committees on the question whether there should be a Provincial Memorial or not; and if there should be a Provincial Memorial, what form it should take. Existing Sectional and Local Committees will be invited to give a portion of their subscriptions to the National or to a Provincial Memorial, or both, and to affiliate themselves to the Committee of Management.

MILITARY NEWS.

The Merwara Battalion has been warned to hold itself in readiness as a reserve Battalion for Jubaland in the event of more troops having to be sent.

Odol

THE BEST FOR THE TEETH.

Wholesale:—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., Ltd. 13 to 31, Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Consignees for British-India.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

The largest ivory tusk ever known—it measures 10ft. 2 1-2in., and weighs 226 1-2lb.—has just been bought by the British Museum authorities for £350.

Some of the firemen of the Ophir were told that they must be vaccinated or leave the service.

Twenty-seven tons of flowers from the Scilly Islands were landed at Penzance in one day, and a special express, containing nothing but blooms, brought them over the Great Western Railway to London.

An Essex tradesman and his intended wife went to a railway station to go to Ardleigh, where the marriage ceremony was to be performed. While they waited a smart young man arrived from London, and the lady, who had been employed in a London drapery business, went off with the newcomer, leaving the tradesman on the platform.

Count Pinhal, a Brazilian nobleman and active partisan of the fallen empire, who has just landed here found, as he was leaving the ship, that during the voyage he had been robbed of £20,000 in notes and bills to bearer, which was to have been used for Imperialist propaganda in Europe.

An explosion of fire damp occurred in the Gelsenkirchen Consolidation Mine by which, so far as is known, ten miners were killed and ten more or less seriously injured. As the adjoining shaft has collapsed, it was impossible to reach the injured.

Signor Zanardelli read the Ministerial statement at the opening of the Italian Parliament. The chief feature is the relief of the bread-tax, and the taxation of the richer classes. The statement was generally approved.

At the Trelleborg Hospital in Sweden telephones are erected in the separate sick-rooms at a small charge to enable the patients to pass the tedious hours in calling up friends for a talk. It is said that other hospitals will adopt this plan of enlivening the sick rooms for the patients.

Advices from Bafoum state that a steamer carrying 900 pilgrims was caught in a terrific storm in the Black Sea, and seventy-two persons were washed overboard and drowned.

A novel church experiment is that initiated by the Rev. E. F. Crosse, vicar of St. Luke's, Barrow-in-Furness. After his sermon on Sunday evenings he divests himself of his surplice, and, vacating the pulpit for a chair, enters with his congregation into a discussion of the points of the sermon. The experiment is said to be a great success.

At the Printers' Institute dinner Captain Mapping, 4th Dragoon Guards, who had been in Ladysmith, said a party of signallers in that town, shortly before the close of the siege, flashed this message, "Can you tell us what the people at home think of us—heroes or fools?" The reply was, "Heroes, old man, heroes." The cheer which followed was heard all over Ladysmith.

Mr. E. N. Mullins, of Kingston Magna, Justice of the Peace and a leading agriculturist and politician of North Dorest, died as the result of being accidentally shot by his wife. Mr. Mullins had been accustomed to sleep with a loaded revolver by him, and Mrs. Mullins had taken the weapon from a drawer, and was carrying it to the side of the bed, when it went off, and the bullet passed through her husband's stomach.

Mr. John Milne will publish a new work by the author of "An Absent-Minded War," entitled A Common-Sense Army." The book divulges a scheme of Imperial defence whereby an efficient army of over 1,000,000 regular troops can be put in the field at a cost of about £4,000,000 per annum less than the proposed Army Estimates reveal. The volume will be issued in the same form as "An Absent-Mined War," which work is now about to be reprinted for the fourteenth time.

Mr. Charles Loftus Corkran, well known in religious and philanthropic work, is dead. Mr. Corkran was in his eighty-eighth year. He was one of a small and devoted band whose individual efforts in the cause of charitable, religious, and social ministration anticipated some of the greatest movements of the day, Philanthropy was his master passion. He was born in Dublin, and for many years he carried on active work there and in other part of Ireland. He was a contemporary and friend of Father Mathew, and he threw himself with heart and soul into the total abstinence movement.

A tiny lump of butter, such as would fit into a thimble, may be tenanted by nearly 40,000,000 bacteria. A return ordered to be prepared by the House of Commons has just been issued showing the number of cases of deaths in London last year upon which a coroner's jury has returned a verdict of "Death from starvation" or "Death accelerated by privation." The number of cases totals sixty-eight, and the largest proportion occurred in the North-Eastern and Eastern districts. No fewer than 2,256 pupils presented themselves for examination in Irish in Irish National Board Schools last year, and 74 teachers' certificates were issued. The Board of Education has decided that a visit to a theatre during school hours to see a Shakespearian play is not to count as an attendance at school.

A very unusual accident—the blowing up of a locomotive in motion—took place on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway. The boiler was that of a goods engine, and the disaster occurred half-way between Knottingley and Whitley Bridge, near Pontefract, instantly killing both driver and fireman. The engine is one of a new type, introduced twelve months ago for the haulage of heavy loads of coal, and at the time of the accident was drawing fifty-seven full wagons, equivalent to nearly 1,000 tons, at about thirty miles an hour. The driver, named Marshall, was blown to pieces, portions of his body being found over a considerable area. The remains of the fireman have not been traced. Both men belonged to Goole. Marshall leaves a widow and three children.

Miss Rosie Boote has made her last appearance at the Gaiety Theatre; but the 'Referee' intimates that it will be at least six months before her marriage takes place. "As a matter of fact," says our contemporary, "the marriage of the Marquis of Headfort and Miss Rosie Boote will not take place until his lordship has retired from the Army. With the view of hastening the wedding, the happy young Guardsman, I understand, had sent in his papers But it was notified to the gallant young soldier that his resignation could not be accepted." Meanwhile the clever young lady may appear in high-class comedy at a West End theatre.

A shocking story in connection with the recent snowstorms in Russia is sent by the Moscow correspondent of the "Mail," according to which about fifty peasants were returning from cutting a way through the snow on the Riozan-Ural railway; when a train came up at full speed. On account of the perpendicular depth of snow on each side about thirty men could not get away, and were crushed into shapeless masses by the engine. The train was at last brought to a standstill by the clothing of the men wrapping round the axles and rods of the locomotive. The driver of the engine as well as the stoker and all of the guards were drunk, and the driver started the engine against the orders of the station-master.

The "Scientific American" says that Herr Comphuis, army apothecary at Malang, Dutch East India, succeeded in making erased letters reappear by means of silver nitrate solution. Where an erasure was suspected, a one-tenth normal silver nitrate solution was applied and exposed to direct sunlight for a short time. The letters appeared on the resulting background. Assuming, as we doubtless may, that such a process actually served to bring erased writing to light, or writing which had been done with some particular ink, it would be absurd to assume that all erased handwriting can be made recognisable by such a process; moreover, the precedent, if successful, would quite ruin the original, and even the restored writing would necessarily be very fugitive. Or, to speak more generally, no chemical method of restoration can be satisfactory in all cases, although treatment with a solution of tanning or with potassium ferrocyanide may be often recommended, such recommendation arising from the frequent use of iron in modern inks. Fortunately, the purely photographic method is altogether superior to any chemical treatment of the original, as probably there is no ancient palimpsest or modern erasure which will not show traces of the original to the camera, provided that suitable plates and colour screens are used. Very frequently the faint remaining image is slightly yellow, in which case autiorthochromatic photography is the method for adoption.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

So many questions are being asked in Parliament concerning courts of inquiry and their proceedings that possibly it may save some correspondence, and also assist the Secretary of State for War to understand better the procedure of such courts, writes the Broad Arrow," if we shortly refer to the regulations concerning them. Mr. Brodrick, from his answers in the House of Commons, does not appear to be aware that a court of inquiry is in strictness, not a court at all has no judicial power, and is simply an assembly of two or three officers, who are directed to collect evidence by some commanding officer concerning some transaction into which he cannot himself conveniently inquire. Regarding the very important point of a court of inquiry investigating any circumstances where the character or conduct of an officer or soldier is concerned, it is directed that full opportunity must be afforded to the officer or soldier of being present throughout the inquiry. It is further ordered that the officer or soldier should be given every opportunity of making any statement he may wish to make, and of cross examining any witness whose evidence, in his opinion, affects his character, and of producing any witnesses in defence of his character. Any adverse opinion which the convening officer may form concerning the character of any officer or soldier must be communicated to such officer or soldier.

The creation of the New Indian Frontier Province, the idea of which was first formulated by Lord Lytton, is a matter primarily of interest from the point of view of political considerations and civil government. But there are, it is needless to say, military questions also involved of the highest magnitude. Incidentaly, the new departure cannot but form a landmark in the history of that magnificent Frontier Force which, under successive leaders of splendid reputation, has won for itself an imperishable name as one of the most efficient and ever-ready fighting contingents in the world. Looking to the future, writes the 'Army and Navy Gazette,"we shall see this force loyally and substantially assisted by the tribal levies now in course of formation, of which the Indian Government reasonably expects so much. The only possible flaw in such a scheme can be the possibility that the military measures for guarding the new province may be somewhat exclusive in character. Hitherto almost every Frontier expedition has been given a chance of seeing actual warfare, not only to the "Pifler," but also to the British soldier, and the Sepoys of the Bengal, Bombay, and even Madras commands. It is earnestly to be hoped that the creation of the new province will not curtail any of these invaluable opportunities, and that no attempt will be made to over-localise the garrison.

The reply given by Lord Selborne to a question by Lord Muskerry as to the manœuvring of men-of-war at night without lights will not be very reassuring to those who go down to the sea in passenger ships about the time of the great annual Naval Manœuvres. The King Orry, an Isle of Man steamer, was last August rammed by the Trafalgar, happily without serious result, and Lord Muskerry was naturally anxious to know whether the Admiralty had taken any further steps to avert the appalling loss of life which might arise from the practice. Lord Selborne's reply, as given in the"Times," was as follows :—"So far as he could gather, there never had been any other occasion on which any of His Majesty's ships had been navigated without lights that a collision had resulted, and as on the occasion in question, owing to the skill of the officers in command both of the Trafalgar and of the passenger steamer, the collision which took place was very slight and no serious accident occurred, he was not prepared to admit that the risk was a serious one in any degree. That being so, he could not undertake to take any steps that would hinder the practice of the navy in evolutions which were necessary for their proper training for war." We may readily accept the conclusion that the very slight injuries received by the King Orry form a proof of the skill with which both vessels were handled, but as such skill can hardly be depended upon in all cases as a matter of course, the further deduction that the risk was not a serious one in any degree appears a little unsound.

Some curious facts have been disclosed in the report of the Budget Committee of the Reichstag on the German Navy estimates, which throw a side light upon what the opponents of the expansive policy of the Government describe as "business patriotism." Before the Navy bill became law the "Berliner Neueste-Nachrichten" and the"Post,"newspapers which belong to Herr Krupp and Baron von Stumm, were among the foremost advocates of an increase of the German fleet, a fact which did not escape the critics of that measure. The reason of this earnest advocacy now almost seems to be apparent. Herr Krupp and Baron von Stumm possess, or are chiefly interested in, monopolies for the manufacture of armour plates for the Navy, and the price paid to them is 2,320 marks per ton, being 400 marks in excess of the price paid for armour in the United States, and the circumstance is the more curious because the American manufacturers pay to Herr Krupp and Mr. Harvey 142 marks per ton for the use of the patents. It is estimated by the Budget Committee that the difference in price means a loss to the German Government of 3,000,000 marks a year, and consequently of 60,000,000 marks before the new fleet can be completed under the Navy Law. The criticism of the Committee is trenchant. "In view of this monstrous extortion on the part of the two firms which have secured a monopoly in the manufacture of these plates, it is thought necessary either to encourage foreign competition or to establish Government works for the manufacture of nickel steel armour plate. A resolution to this effect has been carried by fifty votes to four."

The Russian battleship Csarevitch was launched at the Forges et Chantiers de la Mediterrance at La Seyne on February 23. She has been built from the designs of M. Lagane, and the following are the principal particulars :—Displacement, 13,110 tons; length, 388ft. 8in.; beam, 76ft. 2in.; normal draught, 26ft. 3in. Protection is given by a complete belt of steel, 9in. thick at its upper edge amidships, and 6·6in. at its lower edge, these measurements being reduced to about one-third fore and aft. The side armour is to emerge 2·6in. above the water line and to descend about 5ft. below it. Further protection is afforded by steel plating 8·8in. thick, covering the space between the two armoured decks, which are at the levels of the upper edges of the two ranges of side armour. The principal and uppermost armoured deck is of nickel steel 2·5in. thick, while the lower one is merely for protection against splinters, but is curved downward to a depth of about 23ft. below the water line, where it joins the steel structure of the hull. The armament comprises four 12in. guns coupled in turrets fore and aft, the turrets being protected by 10 and 11in. of steel. Twelve 6in. quickfirers are also mounted in pairs in turrets, which are covered with 6 1-2in. of steel, and there are twenty 2·9in. guns, twenty Hotchkiss 1·8in., six Hotchkiss 1·4in., and two Baranovsky guns of 2 1-2in. The torpedo armament comprises six tubes, of which two are submerged. The guns are so placed that for bow and stern fire there are two 12in. and eight 6in. guns, and for broadside fire four 12in., six 6in., and one half of the other guns. The whole of the ordnance is provided with electric training gear, provided by MM. Savatier and DeLagalbe, described as of very important character. Triple expansion engines of 16,300 i.h.p. are to give a speed of 18 knots, and there are twenty groups of Belleville boilers. The normal coal supply will be 900 tons, capable of being increased to 1,350 tons. The ship was laid down in May, 1899, and is to be completed in September, 1902.

The French submarine boat Francais was launched at Cherbourg at the end of January without any difficulty. She is the fifth boat for submarine navigation which France has put into the water, and her completion has been supervised by Lieut. Dartige du Fournet, who has command during her trials. It has been decided to augment the facilities for changing the accumulators of submarine boats at the port. Owing to the increase of numbers, the power of the present one will become insufficient, and the installations required are more extensive than some people imagine. Admiral Bienaimé, after returning to France in the Papy de Lome, was to have witnessed some trials of submarine boats, at Cherbourg, but the weather was unfavourable.

The correspondent of the "Yacht" at Toulon announces that the armoured cruiser Jeanne d'Arc is at length being commissioned for her trial, which is not to say that she will immediately make a record. She has been more than four years in hand, and many changes have been introduced in her in the course of construction which, it is supposed, will make her a superb and powerful ship. The correspondent regrets that other armoured cruisers were not constructed after the building of the Dupcy de Lome, which is recognised to be of a remarkable type, instead of ships of the Charner type and the so-called corsair cruisers. It is expected that the Jeanne d'Arc will steam at two or three knots.

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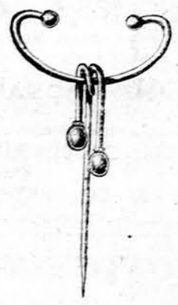
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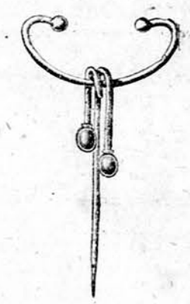
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